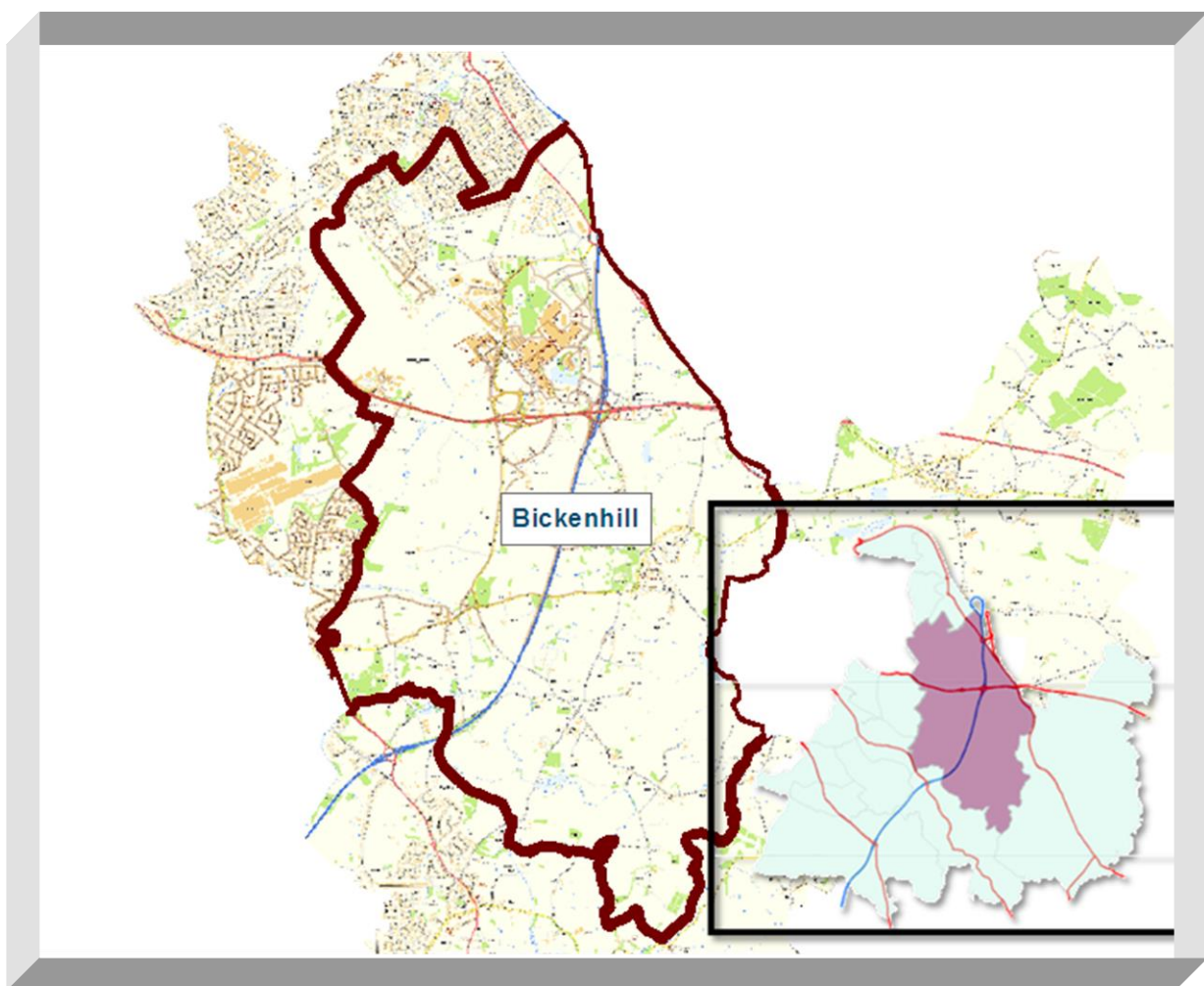


2016 Ward Profile:

Bickenhill



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WARD PROFILE FORWARD

Ward Profiles provide a snapshot of a ward's socio-economic circumstances and highlight specific issues and concerns at a local level.

This update still includes comprehensive coverage of the Census 2011 data first reported in the 2013 Ward Profile, as, in many instances, the Census remains the most detailed and accurate measure available at a ward level. The Census provides highly detailed information on the following themes:

- Population and demography;
- Households, living arrangements & family structure;
- Ethnicity, religion, origin & language;
- Employment and qualifications;
- Health and care;
- Housing and housing condition.

This update also draws on the latest available version of following data sets:

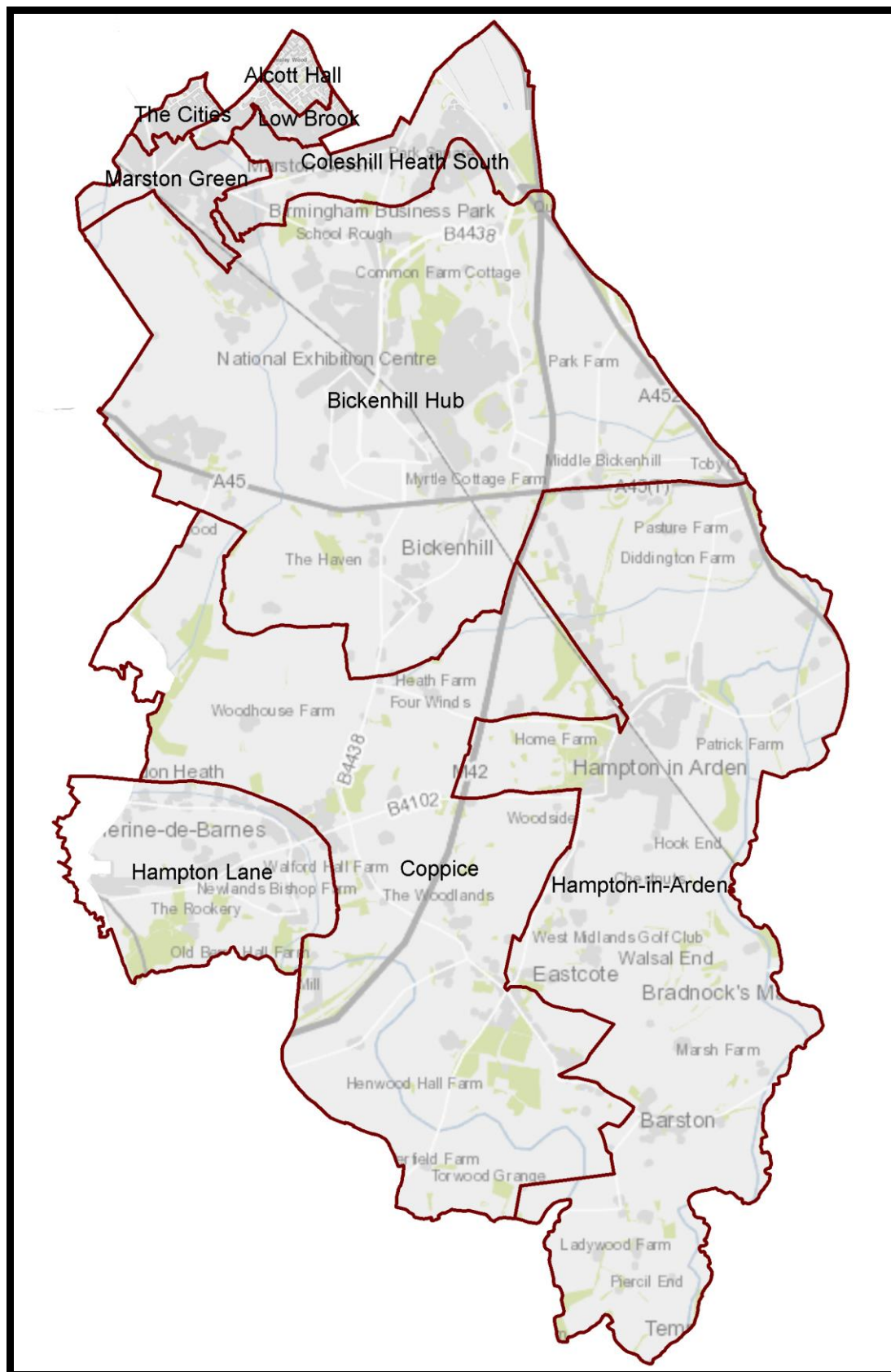
- Crime and anti-social behaviour rates (Crime Stats UK);
- Claimant unemployment (ONS/Nomis) and worklessness (DWP);
- Solihull Place Survey 2014 (SMBC);
- School attainment (Department for Education);
- Children in Poverty (DWP);
- Life expectancy and mortality rates (Public Health England);
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (ONS);
- Solihull Housing Register (SMBC).

Sub-borough data is available at a variety of levels. As well as the borough's 17 electoral wards, the majority of data is based on the standard Census geographies:

- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) local neighbourhoods based on a minimum population of 1,000 and an average of 1,500 (134 in Solihull);
- Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) containing an average of 7,200 persons (29 in Solihull).

Technical advice and support is available from the Solihull Observatory.

BICKENHILL SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



SOLIHULL CONTEXT

Solihull is a broadly affluent Borough in both the regional and national context, with generally above-average levels of school performance and low crime rates compared with the West Midlands key characteristics. Levels and extent of deprivation are limited with only 22 of the Borough's 134 Super Lower Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most 20% deprived areas in the country.

Solihull as an authority is, however, challenged by a prosperity gap, with performance indicators in the regeneration zone to the north of Birmingham International Airport significantly lagging the rest of the Borough. Geographically, Solihull can be split into the northern area (including the regeneration zone), the urban west (including Solihull town centre), the rural east and the semi-rural south.

BICKENHILL SUMMARY

In many respects Bickenhill, the 2nd largest ward by area in the Borough, represents Solihull in miniature and is characterised by exceptional socio-economic diversity. The built environment, with sharp contrasts between swathes of Green Belt land and rural villages in the south and high density suburban and social housing developments in the north, is the most obvious manifestation of this diversity. However, it is also apparent in terms of affluence, crime and educational achievement, with north Bickenhill, representing some of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods outside the regeneration wards, markedly different from the attractive living environments offered by Hampton Lane and Hampton-in-Arden. With the vast majority of Bickenhill residents living in the north, it is unsurprising that at an aggregate ward level many of the indicators are more closely aligned with the wards of North Solihull than the rest of South Solihull. Indeed, socially, many residents in north Bickenhill may regard themselves as being part of the wider North Solihull community. Alongside diversity, Bickenhill's prevailing theme is opportunity, with the ward representing some of Solihull's key strategic employment and transport assets at Birmingham Business Park, the NEC complex and Birmingham International Airport as well as being the future location for the High Speed Rail Interchange at UK Central.

The map on page 2 illustrates the individual neighbourhoods within Bickenhill, based on the Office for National Statistics LSOAs. The Hampton Lane and Coppice LSOAs overlap the ward boundary.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Total Population and Households

	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
All usual residents	12,456	206,674	53,012,456
Household residents	12,255	205,087	52,059,931
Communal establishment residents	201	1,587	952,525
% of population in communal establishments	1.6%	0.8%	1.8%
Area (hectares)	3,887	17,829	13,027,843
Population density	3.2	11.6	4.1
Households with at least one usual resident	5,125	86,056	22,063,368
Average household size	2.4	2.4	2.4
Source: ONS Census 2011			

At the time of the 2011 Census the population of Bickenhill was 12,456 (6,111 males, 6,345 females).

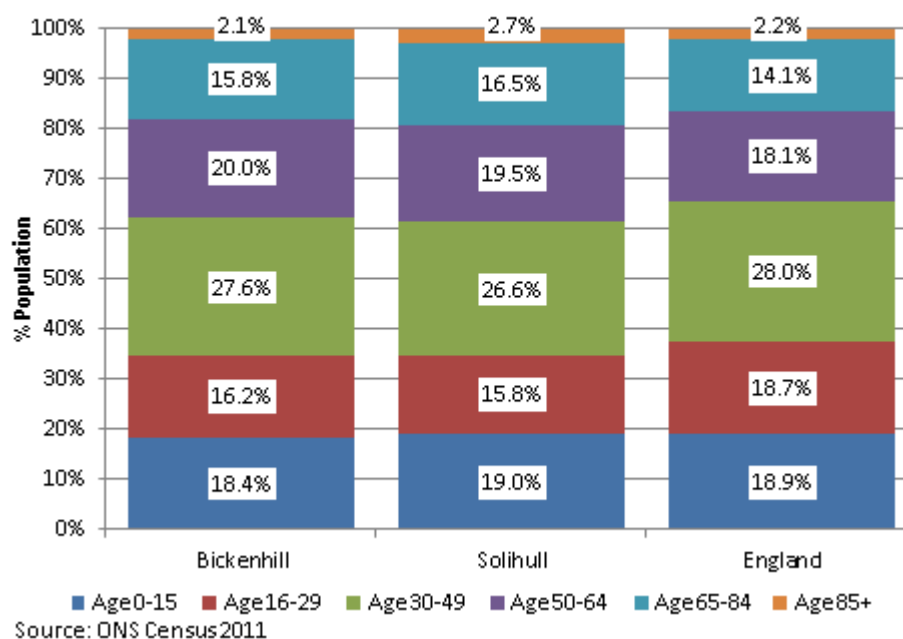
Subsequent modelled estimates by the ONS record the Bickenhill population as 12,431 residents in mid-2014 (6,120 males, 6,311 females). However, as the Census provides the most accurate picture this is used as the source for the more detailed population breakdowns that follow.

Age Structure

	Count	% of Population		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
Pre-School Children (0-4 years)	672	5.4%	5.6%	6.3%
School Age Children (5-15 Years)	1,624	13.0%	13.4%	12.6%
All Children (0-15 years)	2,296	18.4%	19.0%	18.9%
Young Adults (age 16-24 years)	1,355	10.9%	10.6%	11.9%
Mature working Age (25-64 years)	6,579	52.8%	51.3%	52.9%
Working Age Total (16-64)	7,934	63.7%	61.9%	64.8%
Retirement Age (65 year+)	2,226	17.9%	19.2%	16.3%
Older People (Age 85+)	264	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%
Average Age (years)		40.8	41.3	39.3
Source: ONS Census 2011				

In 2011 the average age in Bickenhill was 40.8 years, slightly below that for Solihull as a whole (41.3 years), this is reflected in the fact that a smaller proportion of the population are aged 65 years and over (17.9% compared to 19.2%), while the working age population is relatively higher (63.7% compared to 61.0%). In this respect Bickenhill's age profile is more in-line with the England average.

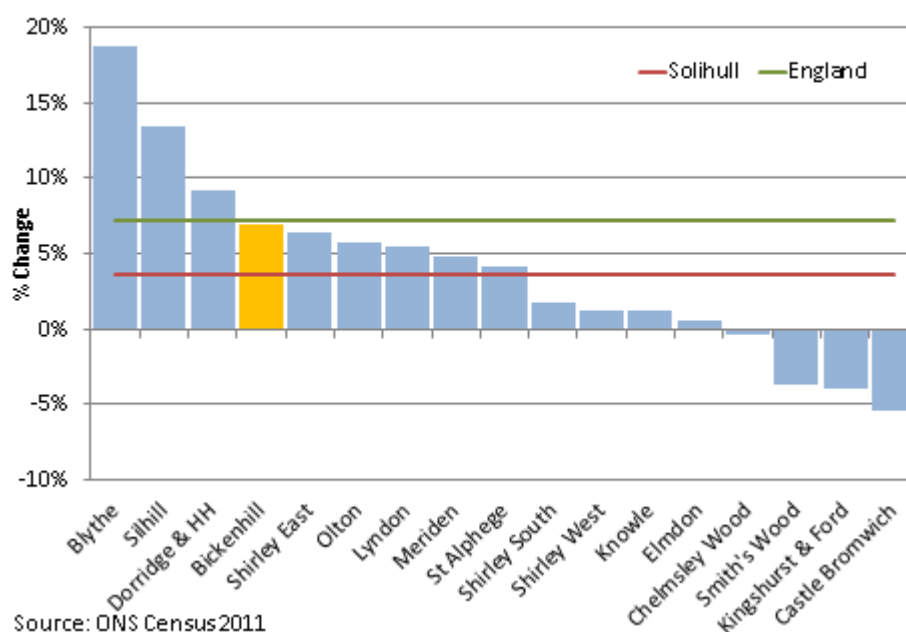
Population 2011



Population Change

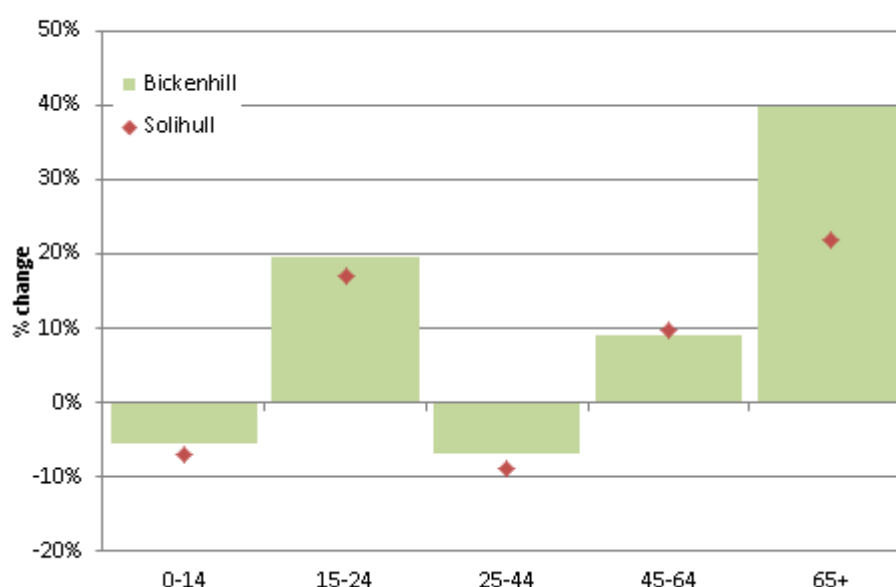
Bickenhill's population increased by 6.9% (802 individuals) between 2001 and 2011, compared to the borough average of 3.6% and the England average of 7.2%.

Population Change 2001 - 2011



By age group the pattern of population change in Bickenhill has been similar to that of the borough as a whole with a large increase in the 65+ population (+40%, 891 individuals), partially offset by falling numbers of children aged 0-14 years (-5%, 123 individuals) and 25-44 year olds (-7%, -228 individuals).

Population Change by Broad Age Band 2001 - 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

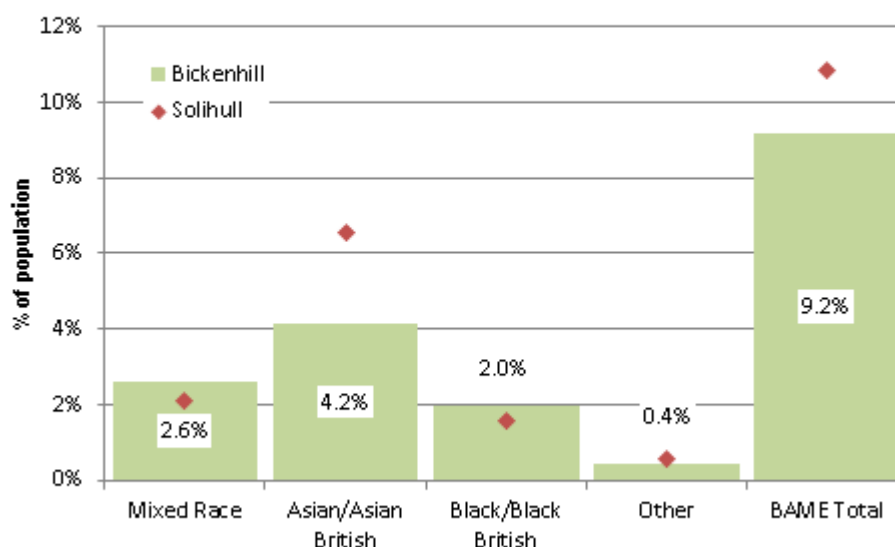
Ethnicity, Origin and Language

	Count	% of Population		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
White Population	11,314	90.8%	89.1%	85.4%
Black & Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME)	1,142	9.2%	10.9%	14.6%
Born in UK	11,648	93.5%	92.6%	86.2%
Born Outside UK	808	6.5%	7.4%	13.8%
UK Passport	10,076	80.9%	82.1%	75.8%
Non-UK Passport	416	3.3%	4.0%	8.8%
No Passport	2,049	16.4%	14.6%	16.5%
English Main Language (age 3+)	11,784	97.8%	97.1%	92.0%
Speak English Well (age 3+)	213	1.8%	2.5%	6.3%
Cannot Speak English or Speak Well (age 3+)	46	0.4%	0.5%	1.7%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The population of Solihull is becoming increasingly diverse, with the number of residents from a Black or Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) background increasing by +108% between 2001 and 2011, representing 10.9% of the population compared with 5.4% 10 years earlier.

Bickenhill has undergone a similar change with the number of BAME residents increasing by +135% (+657 individuals) over this period, compared to an increase of just 1% (+146 individuals) in the White population. Despite this increase Bickenhill still has a smaller BAME population than the borough average (9.2% compared to 10.9%), although proportionally the Mixed Race and Black or Black British populations in Bickenhill are slightly above average.

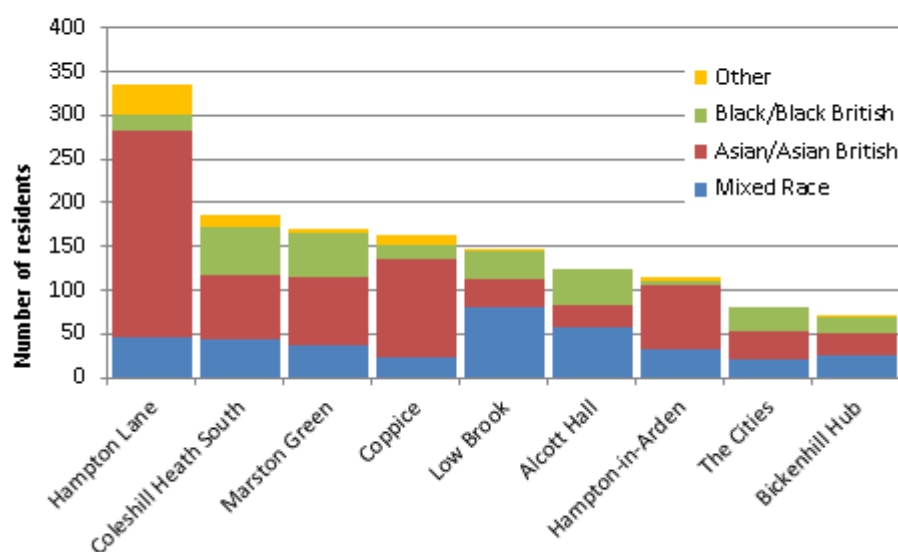
Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) Population 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

At a local neighbourhood level the BAME population in Bickenhill ranges from 18% in Hampton Lane to 5% in Bickenhill hub. The LSOAs in north Bickenhill such as Coleshill Heath South, Low Brook and Alcott Hall have the greatest diversity, with residents from a Mixed Race background and Black or Black British far more prominent than in more rural parts of the ward such as Hampton Lane and Coppice where the BAME population largely comprises residents from Asian or Asian British groups.

Black or Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME) in Bickenhill



Source: ONS Census 2011

In common with Solihull as a whole the number of Bickenhill residents born outside of the UK is relatively small (6.5% of the total compared to the England average of 13.8%). A large majority (78%) of the 808 Bickenhill residents born outside of the UK arrived prior to 2001, with just 12% arriving post 2007.

Nearly 98% of the Bickenhill population aged 3 years and over have English as their main language, with those that cannot speak English or speak English well representing just 0.4% of the total population.

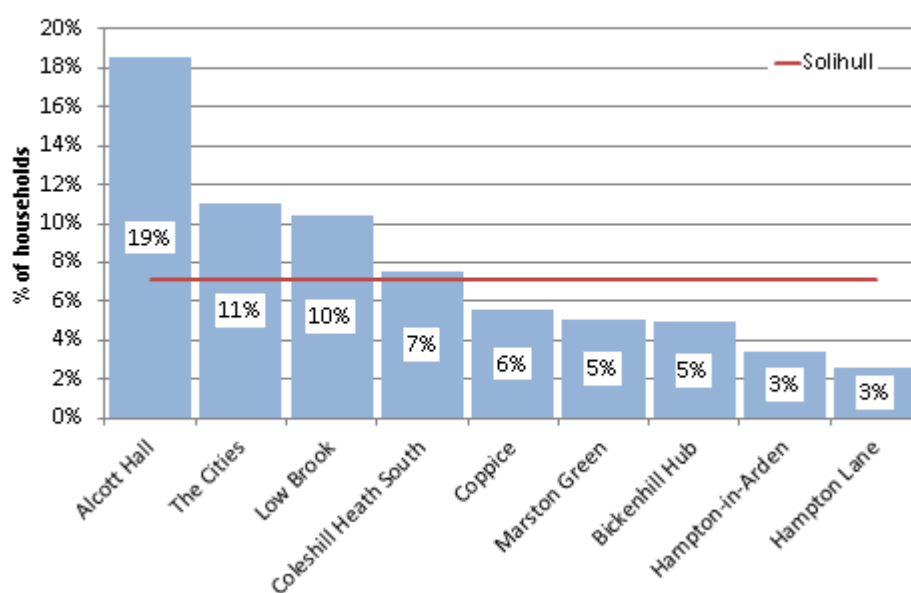
Household Composition

	Count	% of All Households		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
One Person	1,405	27.4%	29.2%	30.2%
One Family	3,416	66.7%	65.6%	61.8%
Other Households	304	5.9%	5.2%	8.0%
Total Aged 65+	1,074	21.0%	24.4%	20.7%
Of which Single	579	11.3%	13.9%	12.4%
All with Dependent Children	1,516	29.6%	30.2%	29.1%
Of Which Lone Parent	405	7.9%	7.1%	7.1%
All Households	5,125			
Source: ONS Census 2011				

Nearly 67% of Bickenhill's 5,125 households are occupied by one family, which like the borough as a whole is above the England average (62%). Single person households are less common in Bickenhill than across Solihull as a whole, but have increased by 23% between 2001 and 2011, whereas those occupied by a family have increased by just 5%. As a result single person households now make up a far larger share of the total than in 2001, a shift that is consistent with the pattern across Solihull as a whole.

There are 584 lone parent households in Bickenhill of which 405 have dependent children, which represents 7.9% of all households in the ward, the highest proportion outside of the North Solihull regeneration wards. By far the largest concentration of lone parent households with dependent children in Bickenhill is in the Alcott Hall LSOA neighbourhood, where this type of household represents 19% of the total. The Cities and Low Brook, which also border the North Solihull regeneration wards, also have above borough average levels.

Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children

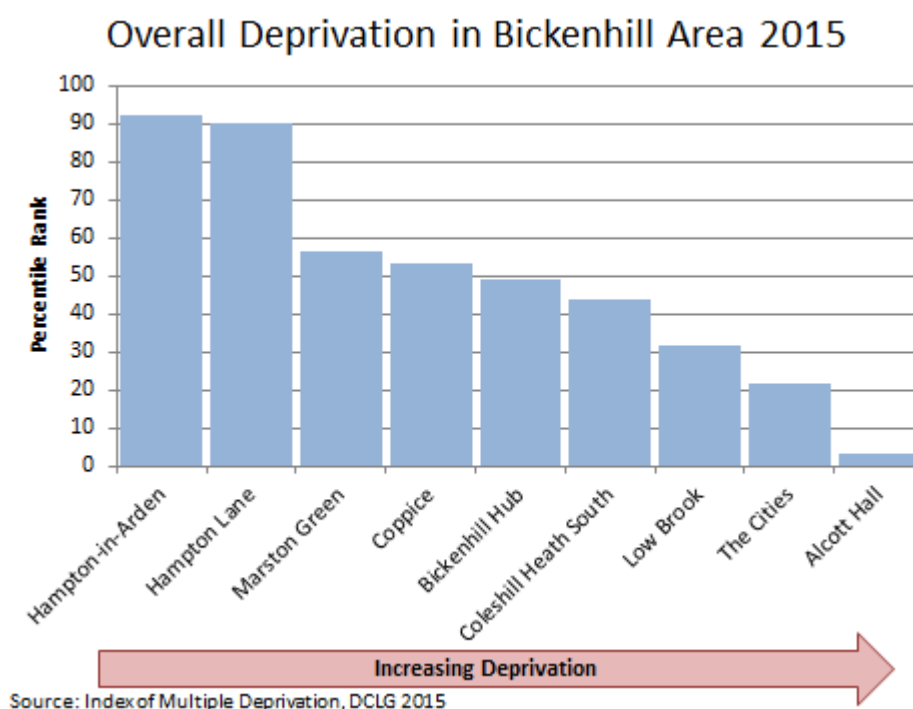


Source: ONS Census 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a useful snapshot of the degree to which the local population is exposed to social and economic disadvantage.

Within Bickenhill there is a significant range between the relatively deprived neighbourhoods in the north of the ward and the rest. Alcott Hall is among the most deprived 4% of neighbourhoods in England and is the 5th most deprived LSOA in Solihull. By contrast, Hampton-in-Arden and Hampton Lane are among the 10% least deprived neighbourhoods in England.



PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

Economic Activity and Employment

	Count	% 16-74 Population		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
Economically Active	6,489	70.2%	70.8%	69.9%
of which Employed	5,820	63.0%	63.8%	62.1%
of which Unemployed	445	4.8%	4.2%	4.4%
Economically Inactive	2,753	29.8%	29.2%	30.1%
of which Retired	1,416	15.3%	16.2%	13.7%
of which Looking After Home or Family	345	3.7%	3.7%	4.4%
of which Sick or Disabled	474	5.1%	3.3%	4.0%

Source: ONS Census 2011

As at the 2011 Census the economic status of the 16-74 year old population in Bickenhill was closely aligned with that of Solihull as a whole. Just over 70% of 16-74 year olds in Bickenhill are economically active, with nearly 30% economically inactive. The most notable difference with the Solihull profile is that a relative high proportion of this age group are economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability (5.1% compared to 3.3%), although this is largely offset by a smaller proportion who are economically inactive because they are retired.

Of the 5,820 16-74 year olds in employment in Bickenhill, 63% work full-time for an employer, 22% work part-time and 15% are self-employed. Since 2001 the proportion working full-time has shrunk by five percentage points (from 68% to 63%), with part-time employment (+3 percentage points) and self-employment (+2 percentage points) increasing. This slight shift in the structure of employment is consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

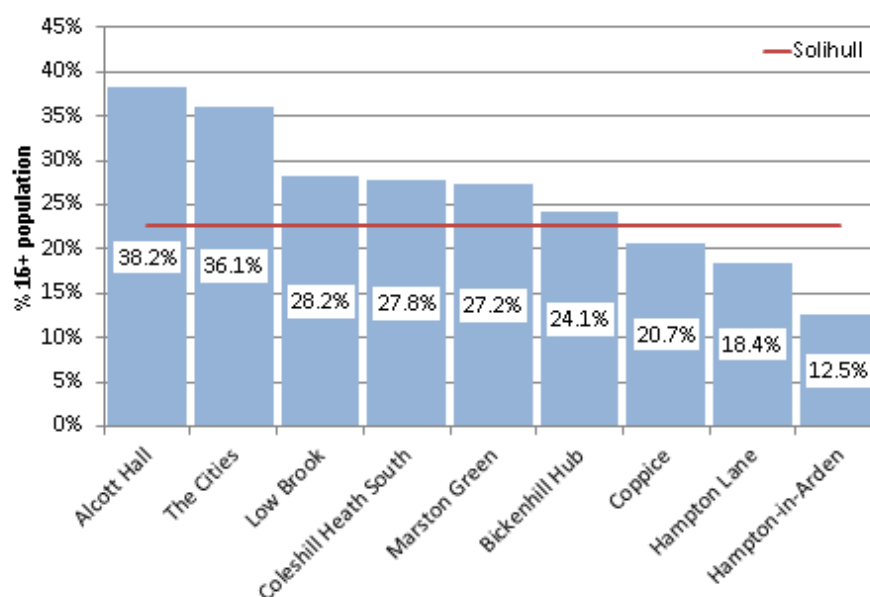
A quarter of Bickenhill residents aged 16-74 years in employment work in the public sector an increase on the 20% recorded in 2001. Transport, storage & communication, construction and accommodation and food services (including hotels) have also become more important employment sectors for Bickenhill residents over this period. By contrast the proportion of people employed in manufacturing has shrunk from 17% to 10%. However, both this and the greater role of the public sector are consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

Adult Skills

	Count	% 16+ Population		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
No Qualifications	2,564	25.2%	22.7%	22.5%
Maximum NVQ Level 1	4,108	40.4%	36.3%	35.8%
NVQ Level 4+	2,469	24.3%	28.5%	27.4%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

There are 4,108 adults aged 16 and over in Bickenhill who can be classified as having low skills (qualified to a maximum of NVQ level 1) of which 2,564 have no formal qualifications. This means that over a quarter (25.2%) of the adult population in Bickenhill have no formal qualifications, above both the Solihull (22.7%) and England (22.5%) averages. At a local neighbourhood level more than a third of adults in both Alcott Hall and The Cities have no qualifications, with the rate also substantially above average in Low Brook, Coleshill Heath South and Marston Green.

Adult Population with No Formal Qualifications

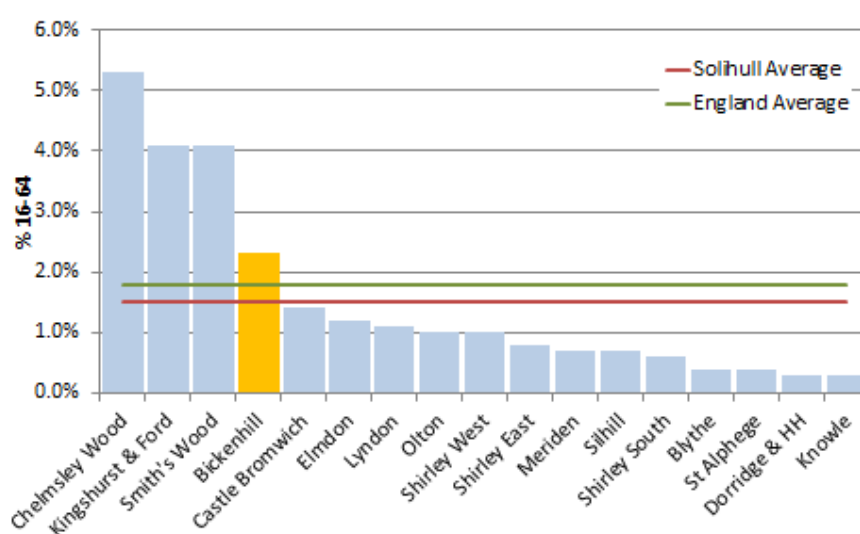


Claimant Unemployment

Claimant unemployment comprising Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants and, since June 2015, Universal Credit claimants not in employment, measures the number of people not in work and actively seeking employment.

In October 2015 there were 170 individuals in Bickenhill meeting this definition of unemployment equating to 2.3% of the working age population. This is above the Solihull (1.5%), England (1.8%) and West Midlands (2.1%) averages and the 4th highest rate in the borough.

Claimant Unemployment October 2015

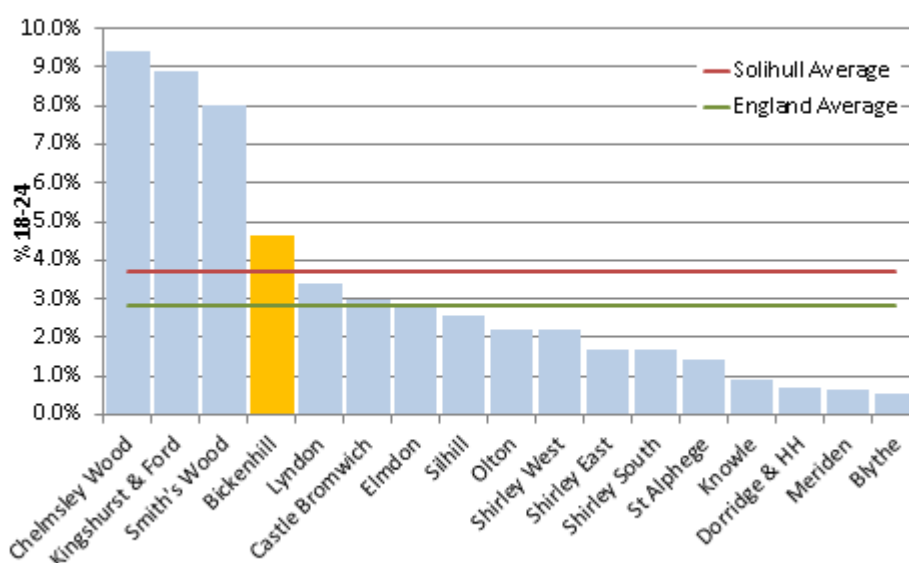


26% of claimants in Bickenhill are aged 18-24 years (45 individuals) with the rate among this group 4.6% compared to the averages of 3.7% for Solihull and 2.8% for England. Like England as a whole Claimant Unemployment rates in Bickenhill are lower among older age groups: 2.4% among 25-49 year olds and 1.2% for 50-64 year olds. This is as much due to increasing take up of other benefits, particularly sickness benefits such as Employment Support Allowance, among older age groups as increasing employment rates.

Claimant Unemployment - October 2015				
	Bickenhill Count	Rate		
		Bickenhill	Solihull	England
Aged 18-24	45	4.6%	3.7%	2.8%
Aged 25-49	95	2.4%	1.6%	1.8%
Aged 50+	30	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%
All Ages	170	2.3%	1.5%	1.8%

Source: ONS/Nomis

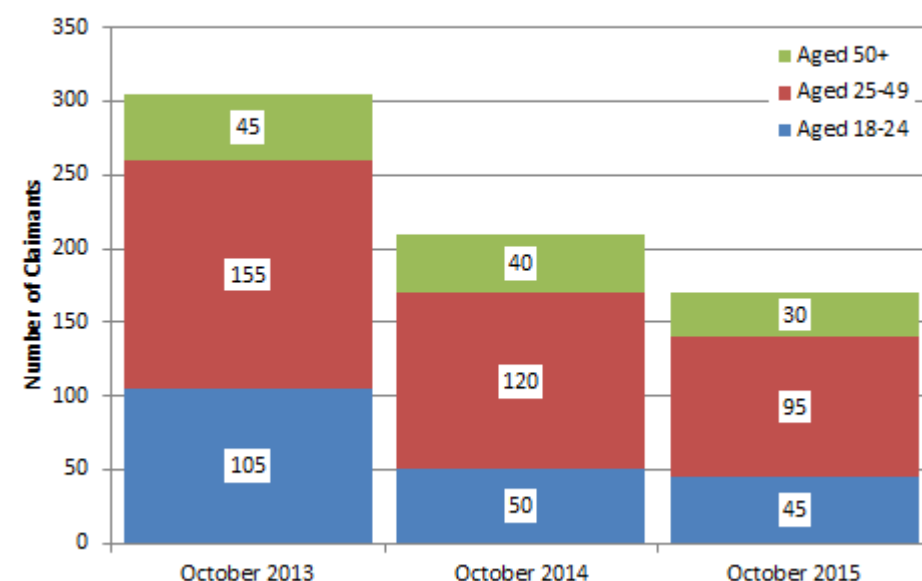
18-24 Claimant Unemployment October 2015



Source: ONS/Nomis

Claimant unemployment in Bickenhill has fallen by a total of -43% (-130 individuals) in the last two years, with the number of claimants aged 18-24 years falling by -57% (-60 individuals) over this period.

Claimant Unemployment in Bickenhill



Source: ONS/Nomis

Worklessness

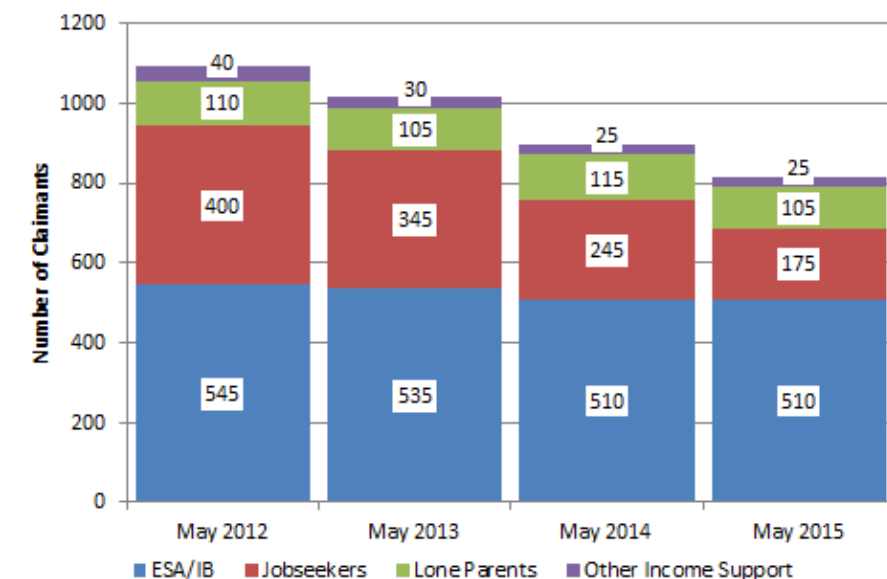
Worklessness is a broader labour market measure than claimant unemployment as it includes individuals who are not working but not required to seek work to be eligible for benefits. This includes significant numbers of those claiming a sickness benefit (Employment and Support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit). The total number of people workless comprises those claiming Jobseekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit, as well as Lone Parents and others on income support.

In May 2015 there were 815 people in Bickenhill claiming one of these out of work benefits, equating to 10.7% of the working age population, compared with the Solihull average of 8.1% and the rates of 9.1% for England and 10.4% for the West Midlands.

Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit claimants constitute 63% of the total claimant count, followed by job seekers 21% and the two smaller categories lone parents on income support (13%) and others on income related benefits (3%).

In common with the rest of the borough, the number of people claiming an out-of work benefit increased sharply in Bickenhill in the aftermath of the 2008/09 recession, but has been trending downwards over the last three years. The number of claimants is now 26% lower than in 2012 (-280 claimants). This reduction has been primarily driven by falling numbers of Jobseekers, with the numbers claiming ESA/Incapacity Benefit and Lone Parents on Income Support largely unchanged.

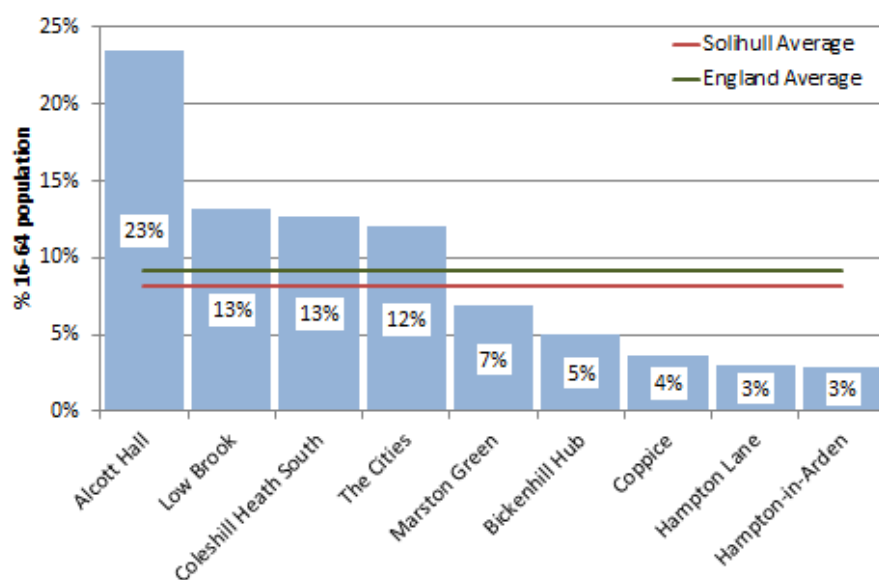
Worklessness in Bickenhill



Source: DWP

Within Bickenhill the worklessness rate ranges from 23% in Alcott Hall (with double digit rates in the other neighbourhoods bordering the North Solihull regeneration area) to 3% in the semi rural parts of the ward.

Worklessness Rates in Bickenhill May 2015

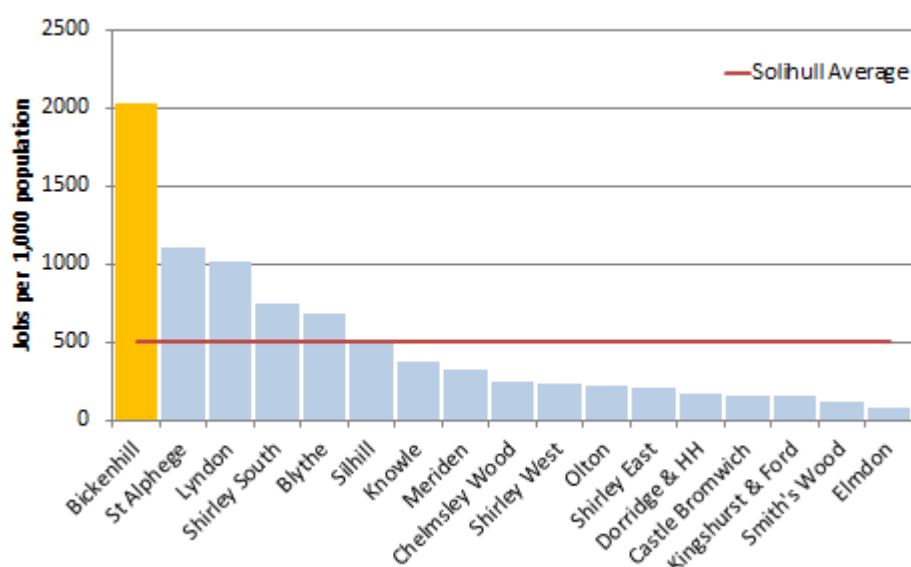


Source: DWP

Workforce Jobs and Businesses

Bickenhill, which is the location of Birmingham Business Park, the NEC, the Airport and a number of other business parks is the largest employment centre in Solihull, with nearly a quarter of total jobs based in the ward (25,200). This equates to a jobs density of 2,025 jobs per 1,000 residents, compared to the Solihull average of 504 per 1,000.

Jobs Density



Source: Business Survey & Employment Register

22% of all jobs in Bickenhill are in the business administration and support sector, with transport & storage, accommodation & food services and information & communications also prominent in the ward.

	Jobs in Bickenhill [^]	% Bickenhill Total
Business admin & support services	5,500	22%
Transport & storage	4,200	17%
Accommodation & food services	2,700	11%
Information & communication	2,500	10%
Professional, scientific & technical	2,300	9%
Construction	1,600	6%
Manufacturing	1,000	4%
Wholesale	1,000	4%
Health	900	4%
Retail	800	3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	700	3%
Financial & insurance	400	2%
Education	400	2%
Property	400	1%
Public administration	300	1%
Motor trades	200	1%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	<100	0.2%
Mining, quarrying & utilities	<100	0.2%
[^] Jobs rounded to nearest 100		
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey		

The number of jobs in Bickenhill increased by around 17% (+3,700) between 2009 and 2014. This is a higher rate of growth than either the Solihull (+12%) or England (+5%) averages.

Data on the number of businesses is available at Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) level. The majority of the Bickenhill ward falls within the Bickenhill North MSOA, although the rural part of the ward (below the A45) falls within two others – Elmdon Heath & Catney and Meriden Villages. Collectively there were 1,765 businesses in these three MSOAs with Bickenhill North accounting for 815. At 105 per 1,000 population, Bickenhill North has the 2nd highest concentration of business in Solihull.

The number of business in Bickenhill North increased by 12% between 2010 and 2015, broadly in-line with the Solihull (+13%) and England (+14%) averages.

Area	Business Base 2015			Change 2010-2015	
	Count	% Solihull Total	Density (per 1,000)	Number	%
Bickenhill North	815	9%	105	+90	+12%
Meriden Villages	610	7%	93	+35	+6%
Elmdon Heath & Catney	340	4%	40	+50	+17%
Solihull			44		+13%
England			47		+14%

Source: ONS UK Business Counts

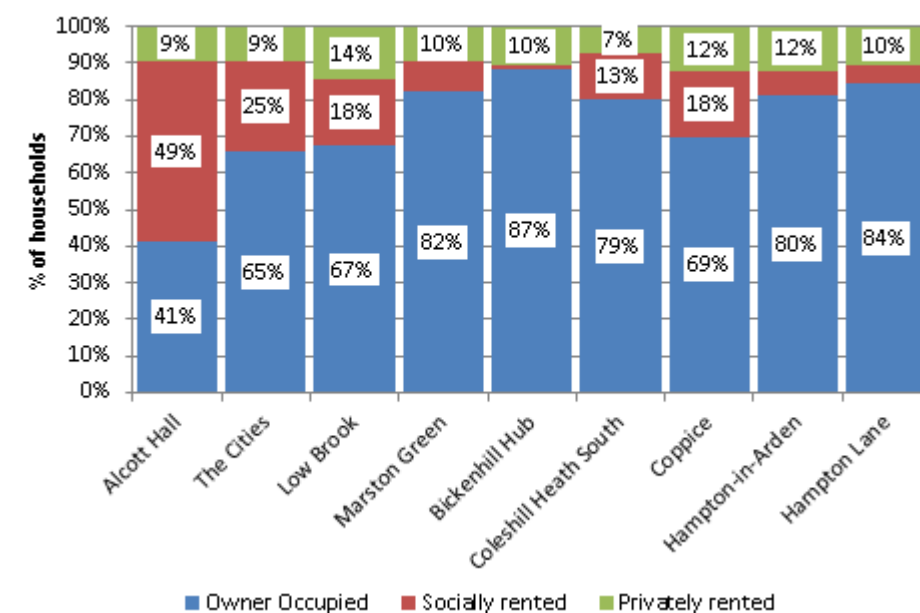
Housing

	Count	% of Households		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
Owner Occupied	3,741	73.0%	74.5%	64.1%
Socially Rented	787	15.4%	14.9%	17.7%
Privately Rented	553	10.8%	9.9%	16.8%
Whole House or Bungalow	4,452	85.0%	81.6%	77.5%
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	783	14.9%	18.2%	22.1%
No Central Heating	71	1.4%	1.8%	2.7%
Overcrowding (bedrooms)	162	3.2%	2.7%	4.8%
Overcrowding (all rooms)	242	4.7%	4.5%	8.7%

Source: ONS Census 2011

As with Solihull as a whole, a large majority of households in Bickenhill are owner occupied (73% compared with 64% across England as a whole). Within Bickenhill however the structure of tenure varies substantially, with socially rented households representing nearly half of the total in Alcott Hall and significant concentrations also found in The Cities, Low Brook and Coleshill Heath South in the north of the ward as well as in Coppice.

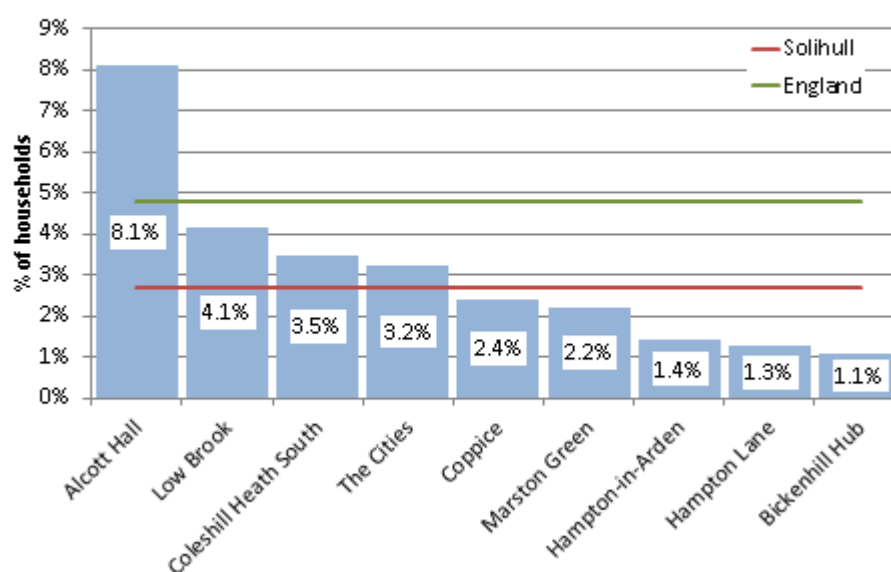
Households by Tenure in Bickenhill



A significant feature in both the ward and the borough has been the substantial increase since the 2001 Census in the number of households that are privately rented. The number of private rented households in Bickenhill increased by +167% (346 households) over this period, compared with a small rise in the number of owner occupied households (+3%) and a small fall in socially rented households (-1%).

In terms of housing condition just 1.4% of households in Bickenhill do not have central heating, fewer than both the Solihull (1.8%) and England (2.7%) averages. However, evidence from the Census suggests that overcrowding is a slightly greater problem. The Census provides an occupancy rating to assess the level of under-occupancy or overcrowding at a local level. For example, within this occupancy rating, a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on an assessment of the relationship between household members, their ages and gender). On average 3.2% of households in Bickenhill have an occupancy rating of -1 in relation to the number of bedrooms compared with the Solihull average of 2.7% and the England average of 4.8%. At a local neighbourhood level this overcrowding ranges from 8% in Alcott Hall to around 1% in rural parts of the ward such as Hampton-in-Arden and Hampton Lane.

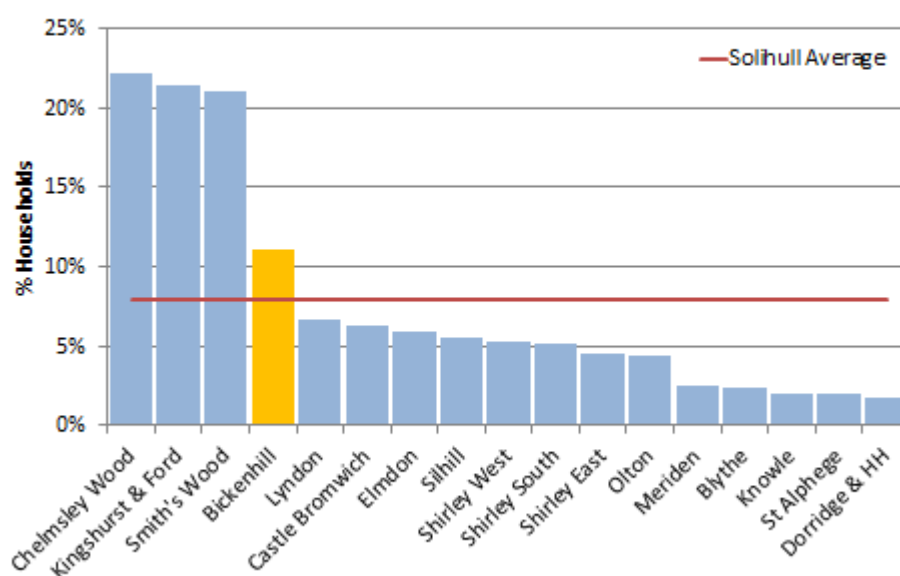
Overcrowding: Households with Bedroom Occupancy Rating -1 or Less in Bickenhill Area



Source: ONS Census 2011

At the end of September 2015 there were just over 8,300 households on the Solihull Housing Register considered to be in some degree of housing need as defined by the Council's Allocations Policy and had a local connection. Of these 564 households had a Bickenhill address, which at 11% of all households, represents the 4th highest rate in Solihull and the highest outside of the Regeneration area. The majority of these households are in the north of the ward with the Alcott Hall and Low Brook LSOA neighbourhoods accounting for 48% of the ward total.

Households on Housing Register – September 2015



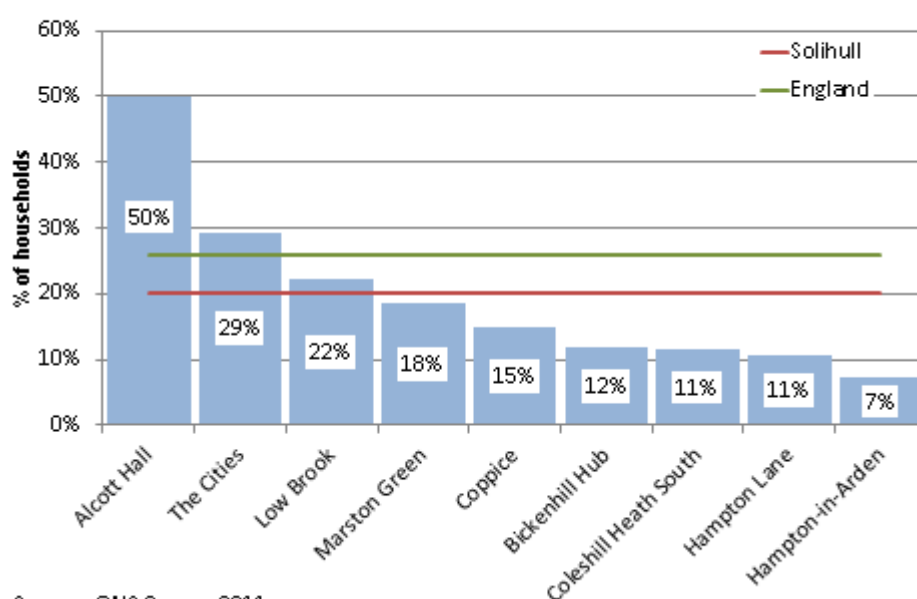
Source: Solihull Community Housing, Solihull Observatory

Transport

	Count	% of households		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
No Cars or Vans	994	19.4%	19.7%	25.8%
2 or More Cars or Vans	2,058	40.2%	40.8%	32.0%
Average Cars or Vans per Household		1.35	1.34	1.16
Source: ONS Census 2011				

In common with Solihull as a whole, households in Bickenhill have a greater level of access to a car or van than the England average. On average households in Bickenhill have 1.35 cars or vans per household compared to the England average of 1.16, with just 19% of households having no car or van compared to the England average of 26%. As with most measures relating to affluence, access levels are lower in the Bickenhill neighbourhoods bordering the North Solihull regeneration wards, with for instance 50% of households in Alcott Wood and 29% in The Cities having no car or van compared to just 7% in Hampton-in-Arden and 15% in Coppice.

Households with No Access to Car or Van in Bickenhill

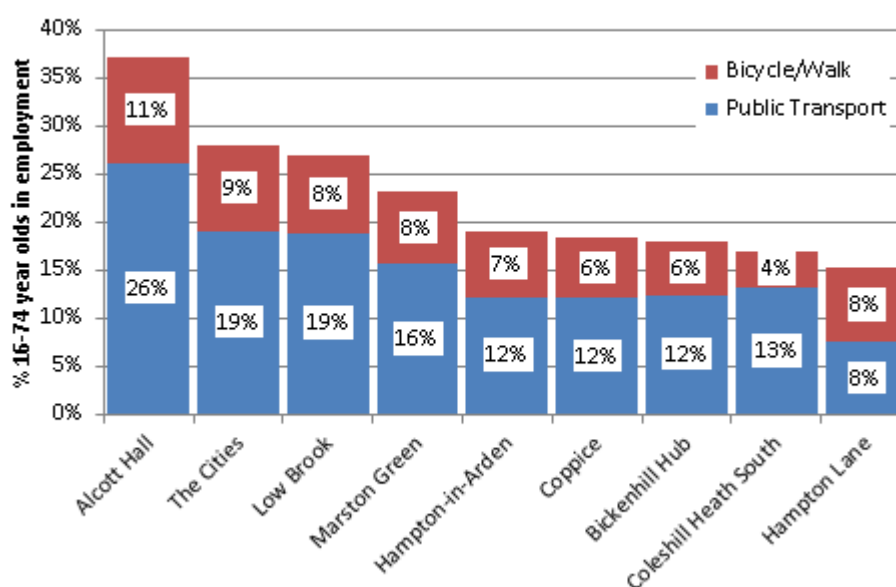


Source: ONS Census 2011

	Count	% 16-74 in Employment Work Who Travel to Work		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
Private Vehicle	4,289	76.0%	77.1%	67.0%
Public Transport	905	16.0%	14.5%	17.9%
Bicycle or Foot	418	7.4%	7.9%	14.5%
Source: Census 2011				

Along with location of employment, high levels of car ownership are a contributory factor in the way in which people travel to work. 76% of Bickenhill residents who travel to work do so in a private vehicle (e.g. car, van, motorcycle), which is in-line with the Solihull average (77%), but above that for England as a whole (67%). Public transport is less frequently used (16% compared to the England average of 18%), while far fewer Bickenhill residents walk to work or cycle (7% compared to 15% for England). At a neighbourhood level the proportion who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling ranges from 37% in Alcott Hall and 27% in The Cities and Low Brook to just 16% in Hampton Lane.

Travel to Work by Public Transport, Walking or Cycling



Source: ONS Census2011

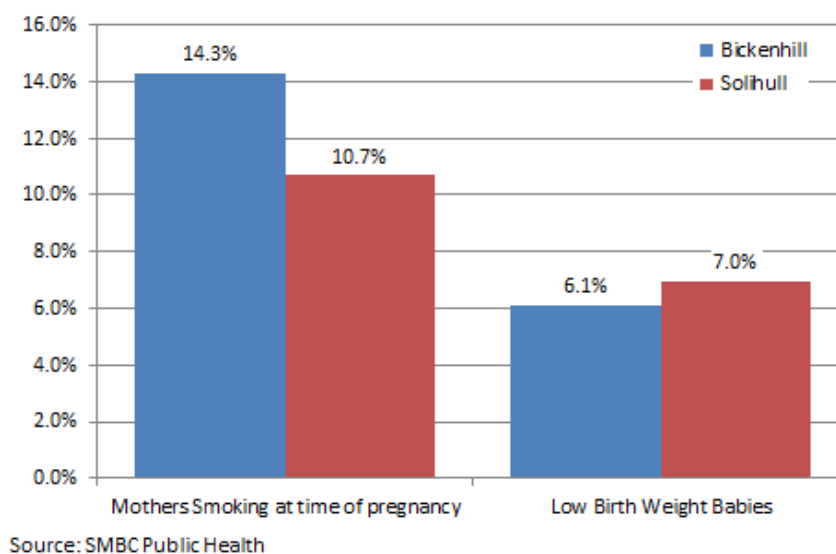
A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Health

Smoking during pregnancy can cause serious pregnancy-related health problems. These include complications during labour and an increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, low birth-weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy. Around 14% of mother's in Bickenhill smoke at time of delivery compared to the Solihull average of just under 11%, with this rate the fifth highest in the borough.

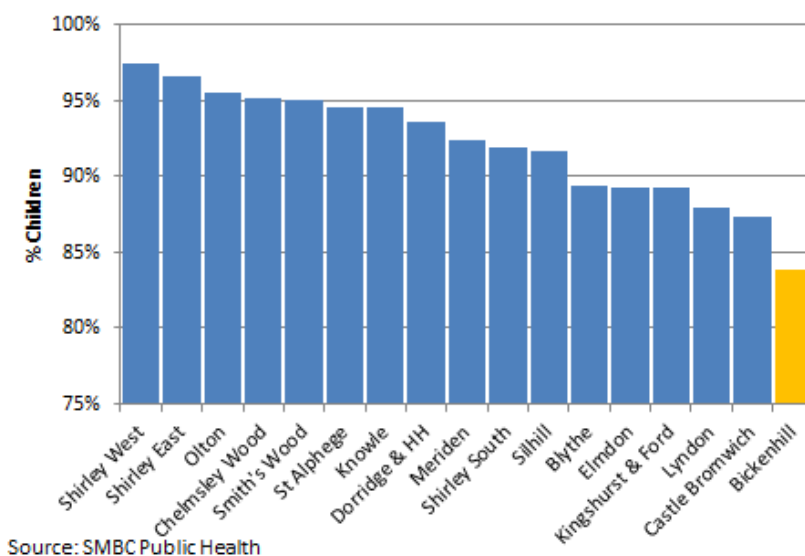
Low birth weight births are a useful indicator of maternal and infant health at a small area level. There are multiple reasons for low birth weight births, including premature delivery, young maternal age, poor maternal health, maternal smoking status and multiple gestations (birth). Around 6% of babies born to mothers living in Bickenhill are classified to being low birth weight babies, marginally below the Solihull average (7%).

Maternal and Child Health Indicators



Levels of childhood immunisation in Bickenhill are the lowest in Solihull in respect of both MMR first dose at 24 months and MMR 2nd dose at five years. Across the borough's 17 wards the proportion of children at 24 months receiving the first MMR dose ranges from 97% to 84% in Bickenhill.

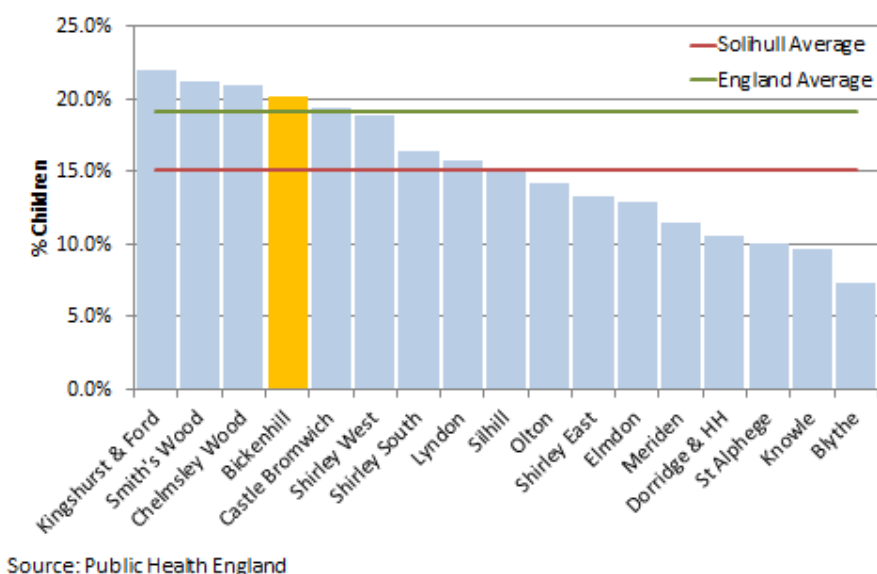
Immunisations: MMR 1st Dose at 24 Months



The proportion of children in Bickenhill who are classified as having excess weight or as being obese are slightly higher than the Solihull average, but broadly in-line with that of England as a whole. For instance in year 6 (aged 10-11 years) around 20% of children from Bickenhill are classified as being obese compared to the Solihull average of 15% and the England average of 19%.

	Excess Weight		Obese	
	Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6
Bickenhill	21.7%	29.5%	9.8%	20.1%
Solihull	19.3%	28.1%	7.5%	15.1%
England	22.5%	33.5%	9.4%	19.1%

Childrens Weight: % Year Six Pupils Classified as Obese



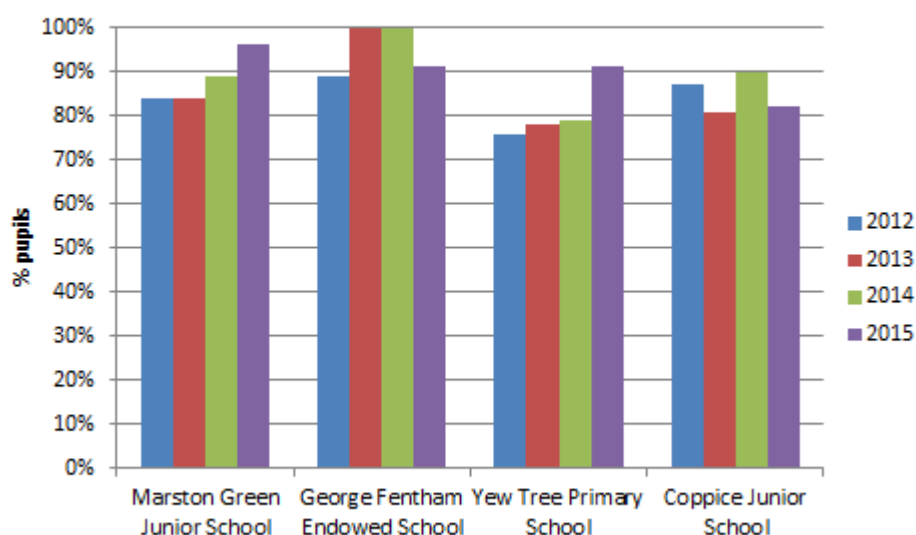
Education

The majority of children in the Bickenhill area attend one of the following primary schools: Marston Green Junior School, Coppice Junior School, George Fentham Endowed School and Yew Tree Primary School. In 2015, all of these exceeded the England average in terms of average Key Stage 2 points per pupil and the percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above in reading, writing & maths.

	Level 4+ Reading, writing & maths	Average point score per pupil	% pupils making expected progress		
			Reading	Writing	Maths
England	80%	28.8	91%	94%	90%
Solihull	83%	29.6	91%	93%	88%
Coppice Junior	82%	29.3	94%	89%	86%
George Fentham	91%	30.3	96%	100%	96%
Marston Green	96%	31.2	92%	99%	96%
Yew Tree	91%	29.5	100%	95%	100%
Source: Department for Education 2015					

It is notable that at both Marston Green Junior and Yew Tree Primary the proportion of pupils achieving level 4 and above in reading, writing & maths increased substantially between 2012 and 2015.

% Pupil achieving level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at KS2 - Bickenhill

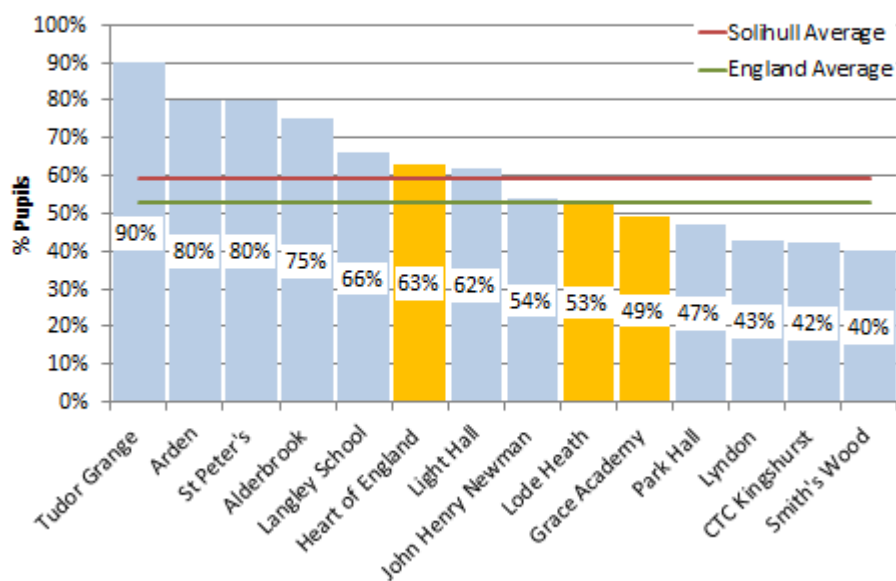


Source: Department for Education

At a Borough level pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (16 years) in Solihull is good, albeit with a significant spread at individual school level. Provisional results for 2014/15 show that, with 60% of pupils attending a Solihull school achieving at least 5 A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths compared to the England average of 53%, the borough's schools rank joint 34th out of 151 Local Authorities (top quartile) in the country.

The majority of pupils in Bickenhill attend one of Lode Heath School, Grace Academy or Heart of England School. Provisional results at these three schools for 2014/15 show that the proportion of pupils achieving at least 5 A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths ranges from 63% at Heart of England to 49% at Grace Academy.

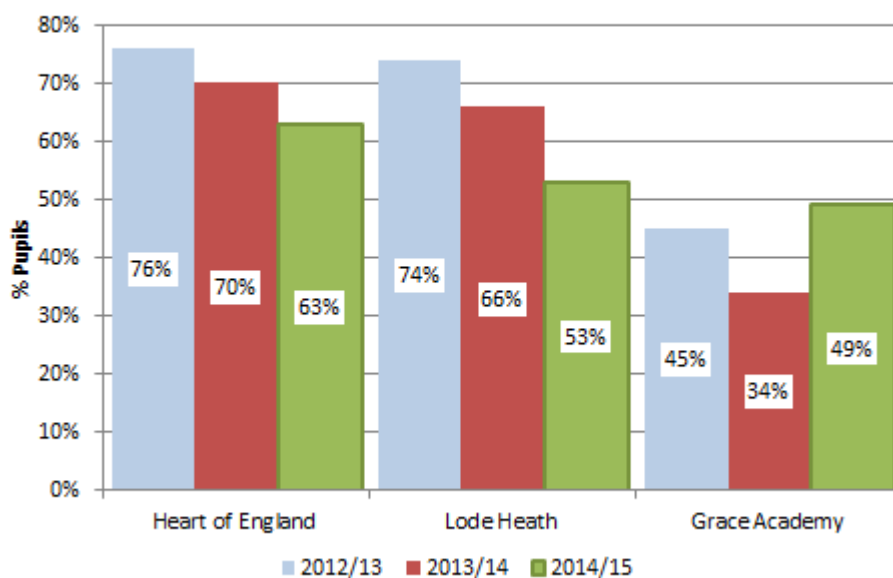
Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs inc English & Maths Provisional Results 2014/15



Source: Department for Education

The proportion of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English & Maths has fallen in each of the last two years at both Heart of England and Lode Heath, although this is consistent with the pattern both nationally and across Solihull as a whole. By contrast Grace Academy is one of only three schools in the borough with better results in 2014/15 than in 2012/13.

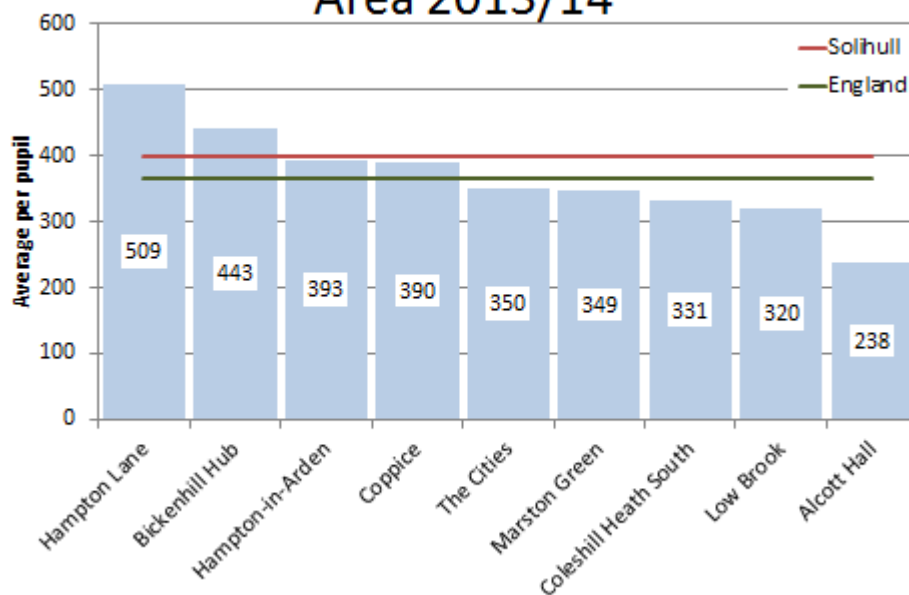
Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs inc English & Maths



Source: Department for Education

School attainment at Key Stage 4 (KS4) can also be measured by the average score per resident pupil at LSOA, regardless of school attended, with the latest data from 2013/14 academic year. The average KS4 score among pupils living in Bickenhill in 2013/14 was 355, slightly below, both the Solihull (399) and England (366) averages. As the chart below shows average scores per pupil were substantially higher in the semi rural south of Bickenhill than in neighbourhoods in the north of the ward.

Average KS4 Score per Pupil in Bickenhill Area 2013/14

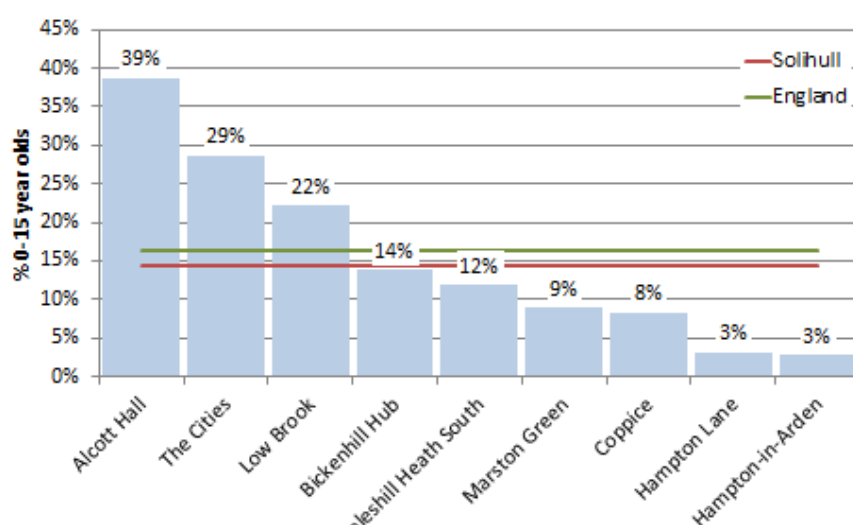


Children in Poverty

Data from the Department of Work and Pensions identifies 425 children under the age of 16 in Bickenhill who live in an out of work benefit household. This represents 18% of all children in the ward, above both the Solihull (14%) and England (16%) averages.

At a neighbourhood level the proportion of children in an out of work benefit household ranges from around 39% in Alcott Hall to just 3% in Hampton Lane and Hampton-in-Arden, which is consistent with the significant variations in Bickenhill captured by other measures of disadvantage such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Children Aged 0-15 Years Living in Out of Work Benefit Households in Bickenhill Area



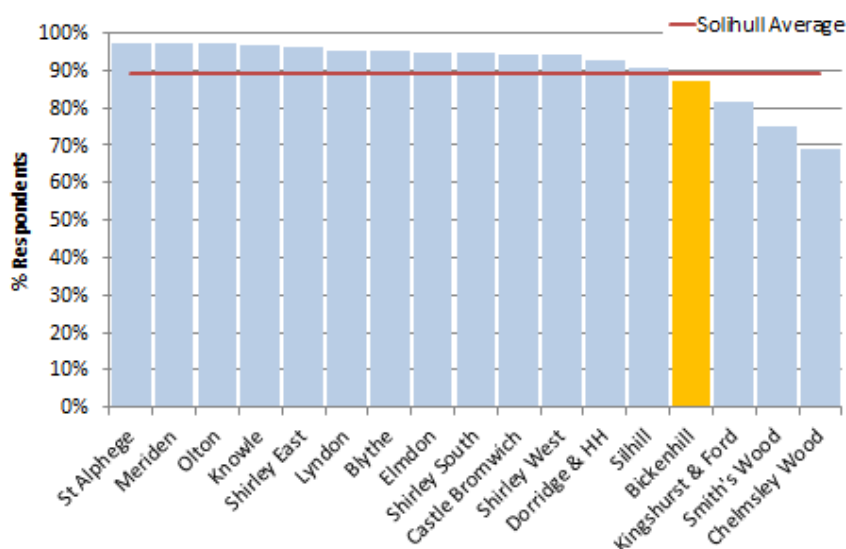
In the two years from 2012 to 2014 the number of children in Bickenhill living in an out of work benefit household fell by -2% compared to a fall of nearly 11% across Solihull as a whole and 15% for England.

STRONGER AND SAFER COMMUNITIES

Community Cohesion, Participation and Satisfaction

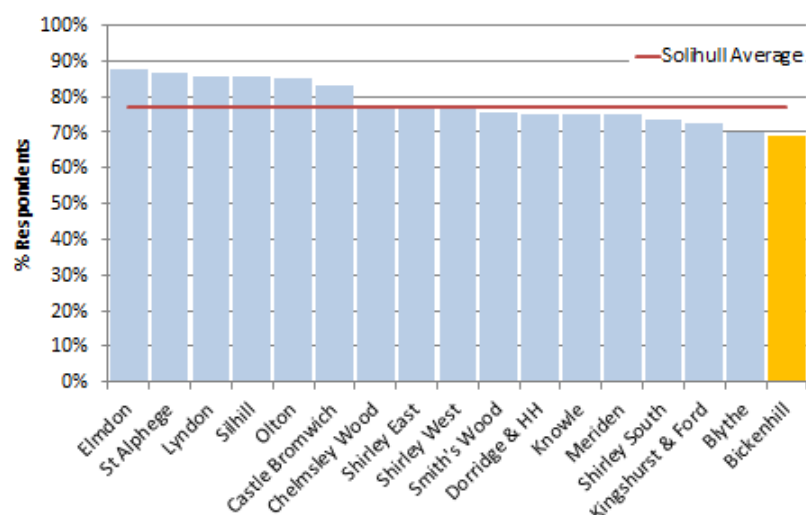
87% of Bickenhill respondents to the 2014 Place Survey indicated that they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live compared to just 3% who are dissatisfied. This is broadly in-line with the Solihull average.

Satisfied with Local Area as Place to Live 2014



69% of Bickenhill respondents to the 2014 Place Survey think that people from a different background get on well together in their local area with 13% disagreeing with this assertion. This is a slightly less positive response than across Solihull as a whole (77% agree, 9% disagree).

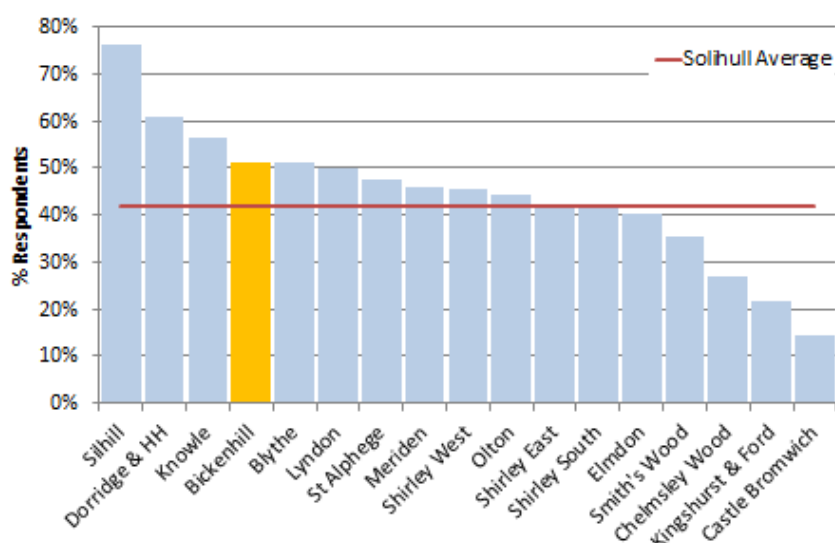
Agree People from Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together in Local Area 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

Community participation is a core element of thriving communities and in this respect the evidence across Solihull as a whole is mixed. 51% of Bickenhill respondents to the Place Survey indicated that they had given unpaid help over the last 12 months to any group, club or organisation (38% at least once a month, 13% less often) above the Solihull average of 42%. Alongside this formal volunteering, 79% of Bickenhill respondents said that they had helped in their community on an informal basis (e.g. helping a neighbour, litter picking etc.), which is again higher than the Solihull average of 61%.

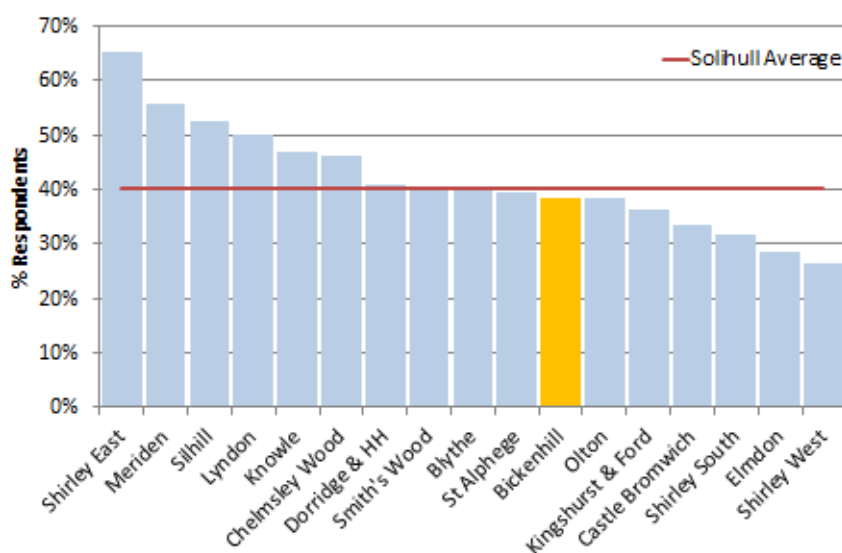
Take Part in Formal Volunteering 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

In terms of the local decision making process, the Place Survey results suggest that there are some perceived barriers to participation. Just 38% of respondents from Bickenhill agree that they can influence decisions in their local area, compared to 54% who disagree, although this is broadly in-line with the Solihull average (40% agree, 50% disagree).

Agree Can Influence Decisions in Local Area 2014

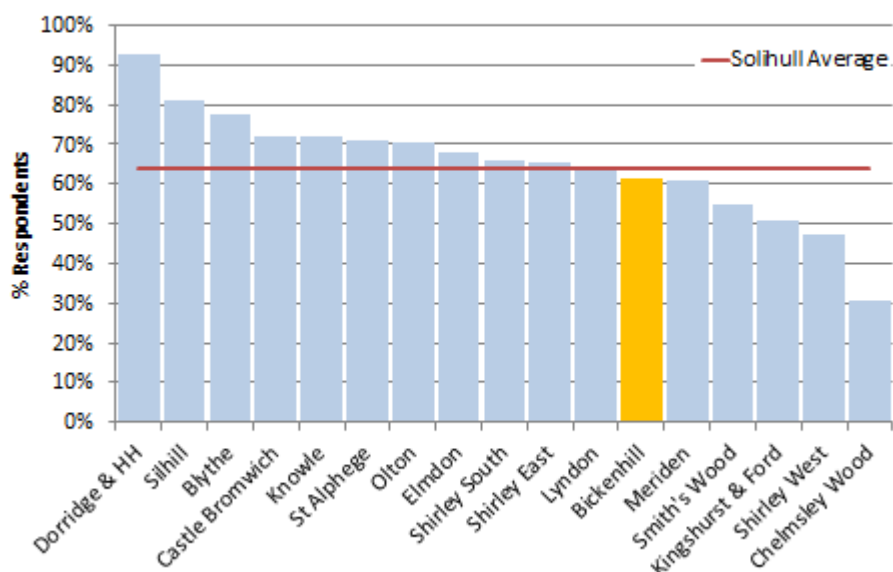


Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

Crime

62% of Bickenhill respondents to the Place Survey 2014 say that they feel safe in their local area after dark (10% very safe, 51% fairly safe) compared to just 26% who feel unsafe. This is in-line with the Solihull average (64% safe, 18% unsafe).

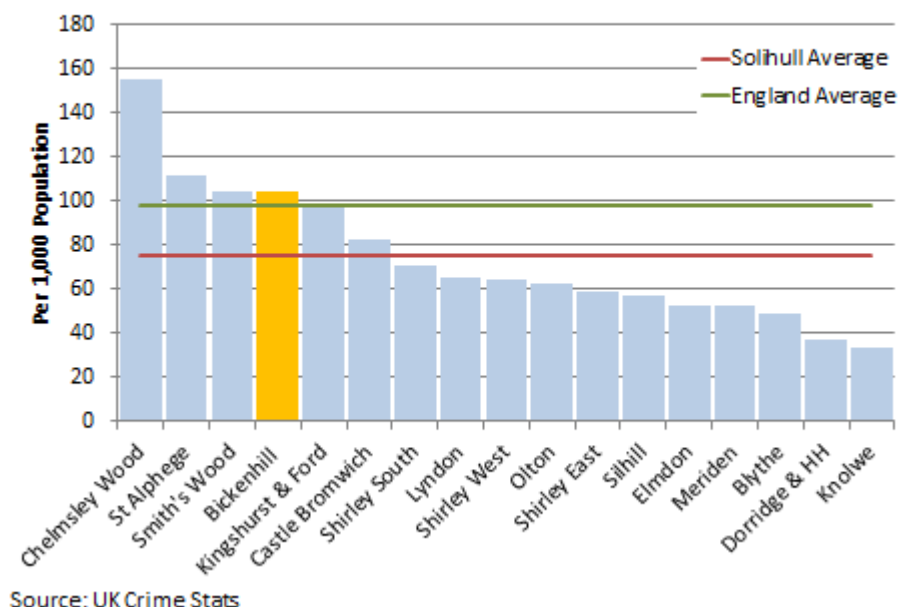
Feel Safe After Dark in Local Area 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

In the year to July 2015 there were a total of 1,296 reported crimes in Bickenhill equating to a rate of 104.0 per 1,000 residents. This is above the Solihull average of 74.9 per 1,000 and 4th highest among the 17 wards in the borough.

Overall Crime Rate July 2015



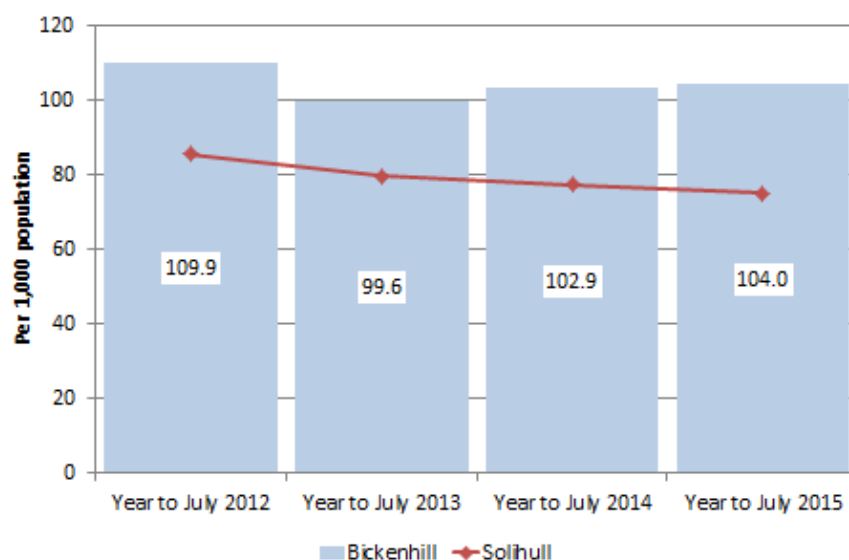
The data for Bickenhill requires some context, as the level of crime is heavily influenced by the presence of Birmingham International Airport (BIA) and the NEC in the ward which attract certain types of crime.

The rate in Bickenhill (including the BIA and NEC) is above the Solihull average for each of shoplifting & other theft, vehicle crime, burglary, violent crime and criminal damage & arson.

	Count year to July 2015	Rate per 1,000 population	
		Bickenhill	Solihull
All Crimes	1,296	104.0	74.9
Shoplifting & Other Theft	264	21.2	14.3
ASB	248	19.9	21.2
Vehicle	208	16.7	9.1
Burglary	198	15.9	7.2
Violent	168	13.5	10.5
Criminal Damage & Arson	141	11.3	7.1
Weapons & Public Order	33	2.6	2.3
Drugs	18	1.4	1.4
Robbery	13	1.0	1.0
Other	5	0.4	0.7
Source: UK Crime Stats			

The total number of reported crimes in Bickenhill in the year to July 2015 is -5% lower than the equivalent 12 month period in 2012. Over this period the total number of reported crimes across Solihull as a whole fell by -12%.

Change in Overall Crime Rate in Bickenhill

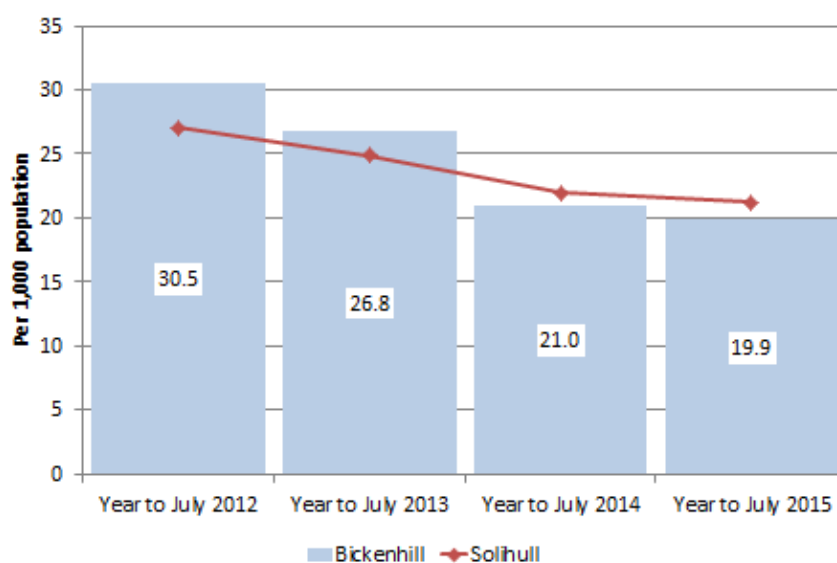


Source: UK Crime Stats

Anti-Social Behaviour

There were 248 reported incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Bickenhill in the year to July 2015. This equated to 19.9 per 1,000 population compared to the Solihull average of 21.2 per 1,000. The number of ASB incidents fell by nearly 35% compared with 2012.

Change in ASB Rate in Bickenhill

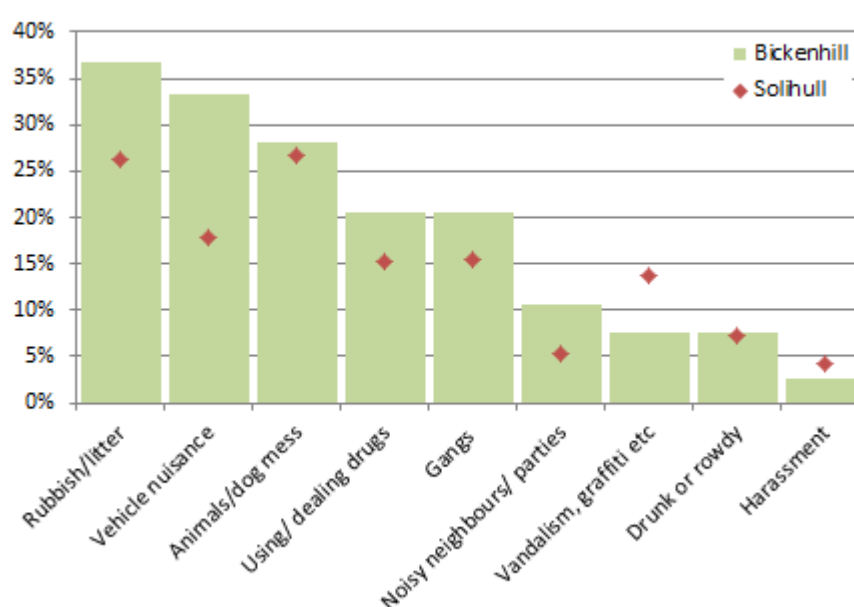


Source: UK Crime Stats

Respondents to the 2014 Place Survey were asked whether there is a problem with nine types of anti-social behaviour in their local area. In Bickenhill 37% of respondents felt that rubbish or litter lying about was a problem, with vehicle nuisance such as joyriding or abandoned cars (33%) and uncontrolled animals or dog mess (28%) also cited by more than a quarter of respondents.

Bickenhill had a higher response rate than the Solihull average for each of the surveyed types of ASB with the exceptions of vandalism and discrimination, harassment or intimidation.

Problem with ASB in Local Area by Type of ASB



Source: Solihull Place Survey 2014

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

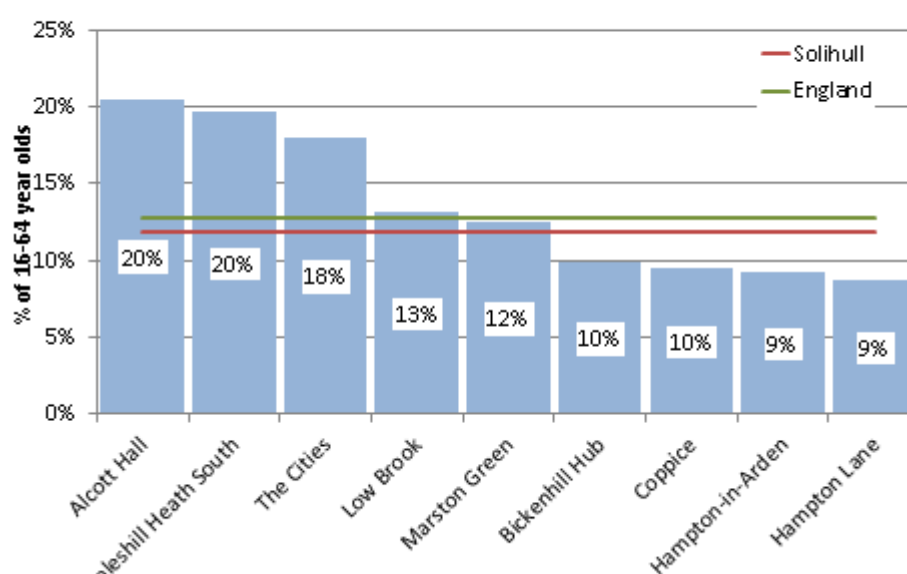
The Health of the Population and Carers

	Count	% of Population		
	Bickenhill	Bickenhill	Solihull	England
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little or Lot	2,337	18.8%	17.9%	17.6%
Health Bad or Very Bad	688	5.5%	5.2%	5.5%
Provides Unpaid Care	1,372	11.0%	11.7%	10.2%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The majority (81%) of Bickenhill residents indicated in the 2011 Census that their health was either very good or good. There were however 688 residents who feel their health is either bad or very bad, equating to 5.5% of the population in-line with both the Solihull (5.2%) and England (5.5%) averages.

2,337 Bickenhill residents feel that they have a health condition or disability that limits their day to day activities to some extent (of these 1,041 feel that their activities are limited a lot). This equates to 18.8% of the population, slightly above both the Solihull (17.9%) and England (17.6%) averages. The impact of deprivation on this measure is most clearly seen among just the working age population (16-64 year olds), where the Bickenhill average of 14% masks significant local neighbourhood variations. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who feel that their day to day activities are limited is as high as 20% in some of Bickenhill's less affluent LSOA neighbourhoods such as Alcott Hall and Coleshill Heath South, whereas in the more affluent rural parts of the ward the rate is in single figures.

Day to Day Activities Limited by Health Condition or Disability Among Working Age Population

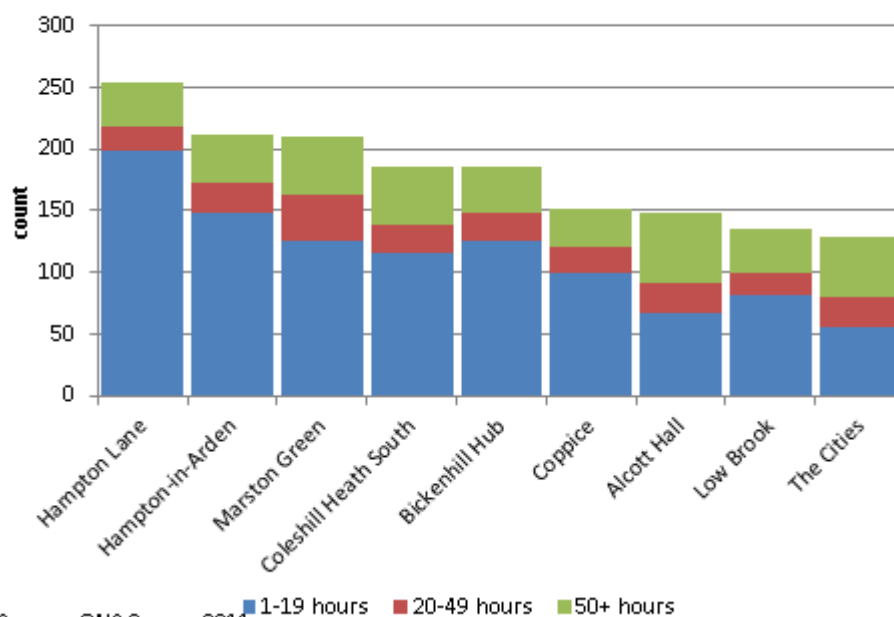


Source: ONS Census 2011

There are 1,372 people in Bickenhill who provide unpaid care for a relative, friend or neighbour, equating to 11% of the population, in-line with the Solihull average (11.7%) and slightly above that for England as a whole (10.2%). 24% of carers in Bickenhill provide care for 50 hours or more a week. The number of carers in Bickenhill increased by 13% (+158 individuals) between 2001 and 2011, compared to an increase of 15% in Solihull and 11% in England.

At a neighbourhood level Hampton Lane and Bickenhill Hub (both 13%) have the highest proportion of carers in Bickenhill, although it is also worth noting a significant difference between the carers profile in the more disadvantaged LSOAs in the north of the ward and those in the more rural south. For instance, in the Alcott Hall and The Cities LSOAs 38% of those who provide care do so for 50 hours or more a week, whereas in Hampton Lane this is just 14%, with similarly low proportions in Hampton-in-Arden and Bickenhill Hub (both 19%). This is consistent with the pattern across Solihull – carers in more disadvantaged areas are proportionally more likely to do so on a full-time basis than elsewhere in the borough.

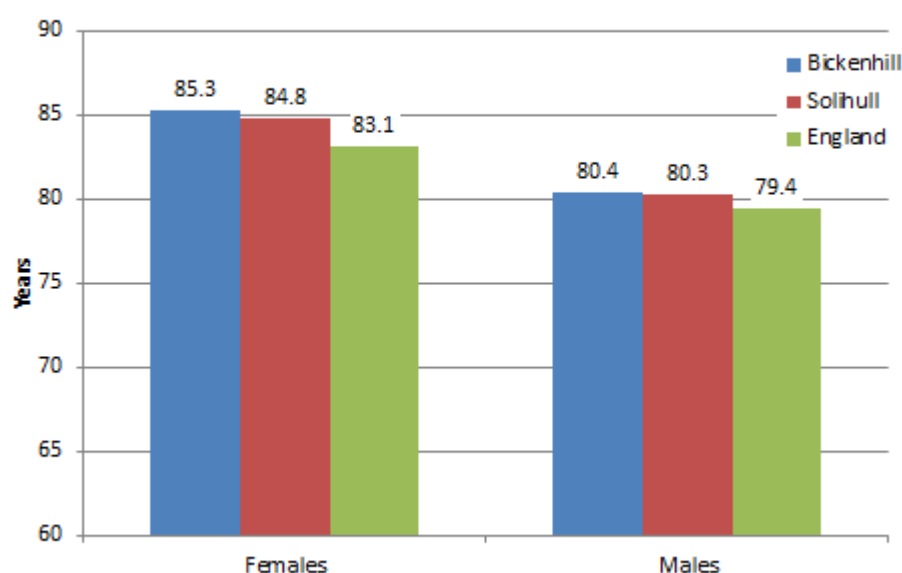
Carers in Bickenhill



Life Expectancy and Mortality

The average life expectancy at birth in Bickenhill is 85.3 years for females and 80.4 years for males both higher than the England average.

Life Expectancy at Birth 2011-2013



Source: SMBC

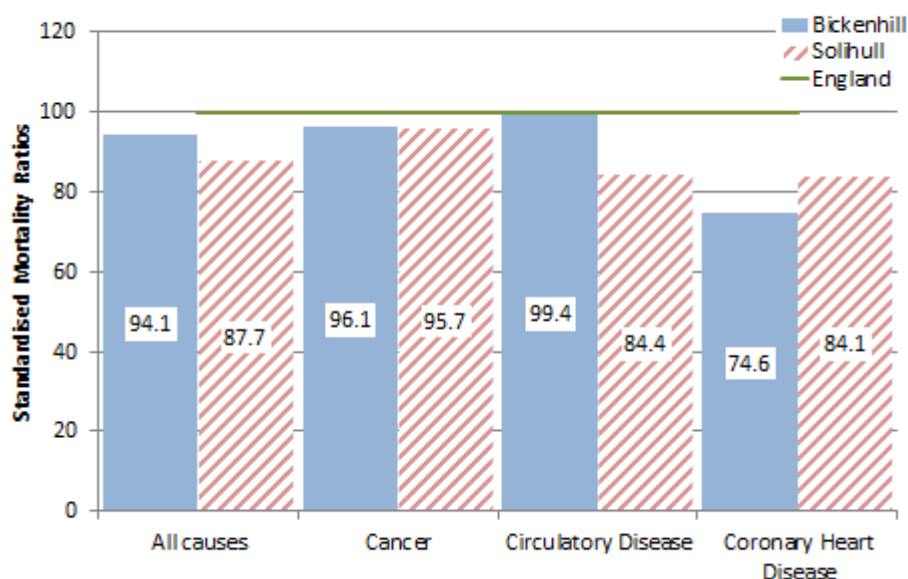
By using standardized mortality rates (SMRs) it is possible to compare the extent both of premature mortality (deaths under the age of 75 years) and the major causes of premature mortality. The level of premature mortality from all causes in Bickenhill is 7% higher than the Solihull average, but 6% lower than that for England as a whole.

Cancer accounts for around 42% of all premature deaths in Bickenhill, circulatory disease 25% and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) 11%. Bickenhill has a significantly higher rate of premature deaths from circulatory disease than the Solihull average, whereas early CHD deaths are far less common.

	Premature Deaths (under Age 75) 2008-2012			
	Bickenhill Count	Standardised Mortality Ratios		
		Bickenhill	Solihull	England
All Causes	189	94.1	87.7	100
Cancer	80	96.1	95.7	100
Circulatory Disease	47	99.4	84.4	100
Coronary Heart Disease	20	74.6	84.1	100

Source: Public Health England – Local Health

Premature Mortality (Deaths Under Age of 75 Years)



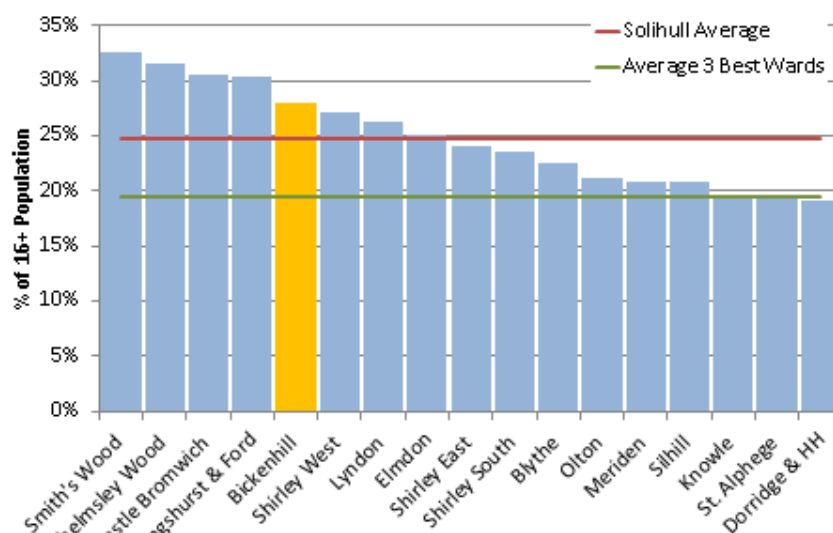
Source: Public Health England – Local Health

Healthy Lifestyles

Data from the NHS Association of Public Health Observatories provides some insight into lifestyle factors which contribute to the health of the adult population and some of the local variations in life expectancy and mortality in Solihull.

In Bickenhill it is estimated that 28% of adults aged 16 years and over are obese (defined as having a Body Mass Index of 30+), above the Solihull average of 25% and 5th highest in the borough. By way of context the average for the best three wards in the borough is 19%.

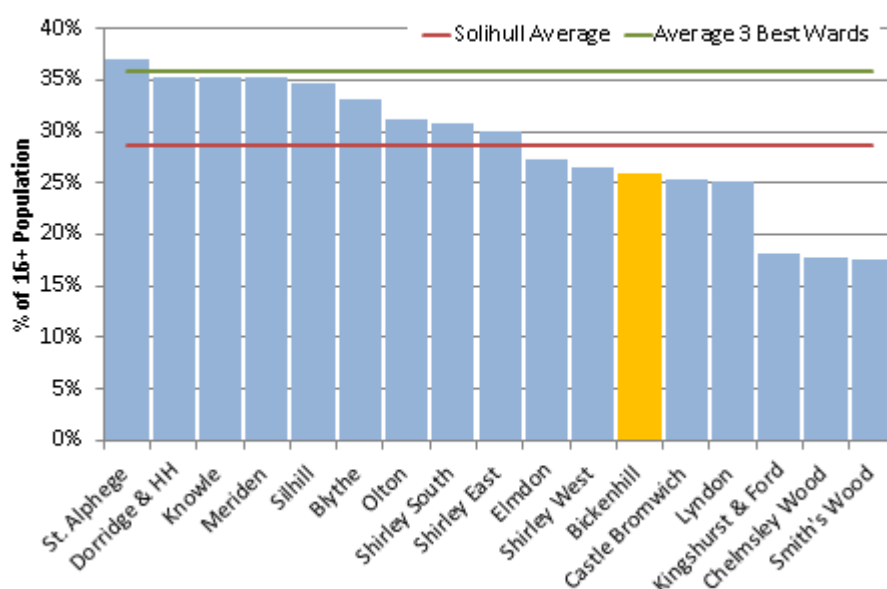
Obesity in the Adult Population



Source: Association of Public Health Authorities

There is a strong link between obesity and the extent to which adults eat a healthy diet, defined for measurement purposes as consuming five or more portions of fruit and veg per day. In Bickenhill, it is estimated that 26% of adults meet this criteria, compared to nearly 29% across Solihull as a whole. On this basis the healthy eating rate in Bickenhill is -28% below the average for the best three wards in Solihull.

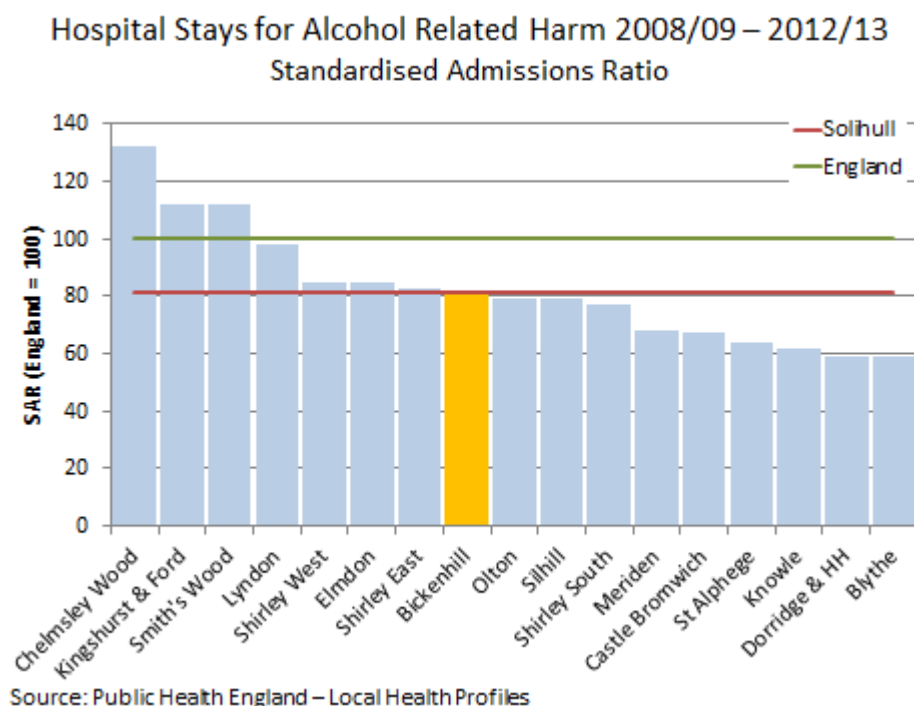
Healthy Eating in the Adult Population



Source: Association of Public Health Authorities

On average it is estimated that 21% of the adult population of Bickenhill binge drink (defined as men drinking eight or more units of alcohol on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days and women six or more), the 6th highest rate in the borough and 19% above the rate in the best three wards in the borough.

Between 2008/09 and 2012/13 there were over 1,100 stays for alcohol related harm attributable to Bickenhill residents. This equates to a Standardised Admissions Ratio of 80.7, in-line with the Solihull average and well below that for England as a whole (100).



WARD CONTACTS AND KEY INFORMATION

Ward Members

Councillor Alison Rolf (Con)

alison.rolf@solihull.gov.uk

Councillor Jim Ryan (Con)

jiryan@solihull.gov.uk

Councillor Robert Sleigh (Con)

rsleigh@solihull.gov.uk

Solihull Observatory – Technical Support and Advice

Gary Baker – Senior Information Analyst

gbaker@solihull.gov.uk

0121 704 8482

James Roberts – Information Analyst

jamesroberts@solihull.gov.uk

0121 704 6884